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LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

# Major Is 'Stone-Cold' Certain, Now the Voters Get Their Say

By Craig Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON - Britain's hard-fought general election campaign ended Wednesday in a cliff-hanger, with slim prospects that Prime Minister John Major's Conservative government would retain its maority in the 651-member Parliament to be elected on

The Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, tired and hourse after 8,000 miles (13,000 kilometers) of crisscrossing the country, sounded confident that he would displace Mr. Major from No. 10 Downing Street after the votes were counted.

The prime minister, campaigning in South London, said he was "stone-cold certain" that he would

But the final public-opinion polls Wednesday

emerge Friday with a clear majority. This election, like recent votes in France, Germany and Italy, seems most likely to produce a strong

The Liberal Democrats, "latter-day Keynesians," espouse more taxation and spending. Page 11.

but fragmented expression of discontent with the

Even if the Conservatives somehow manage to hold onto a slim majority, the era that was marked by the personality and free enterprise philosophy of Mr. Major's Conservative predecessor, Margaret

mentary revolt against her leadership, and she is not running in this election.

Another likely consequence is a re-examination of central government control from London over Scotland, Wales and even Northern Ireland.

The Scottish National Party, a separatist group that wants a breakup of the United Kingdom with independence for Scotland within the European Community, is competing with Labor for the majority of Scotland's 72 seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives do not expect to beat Labor overall north of the border.

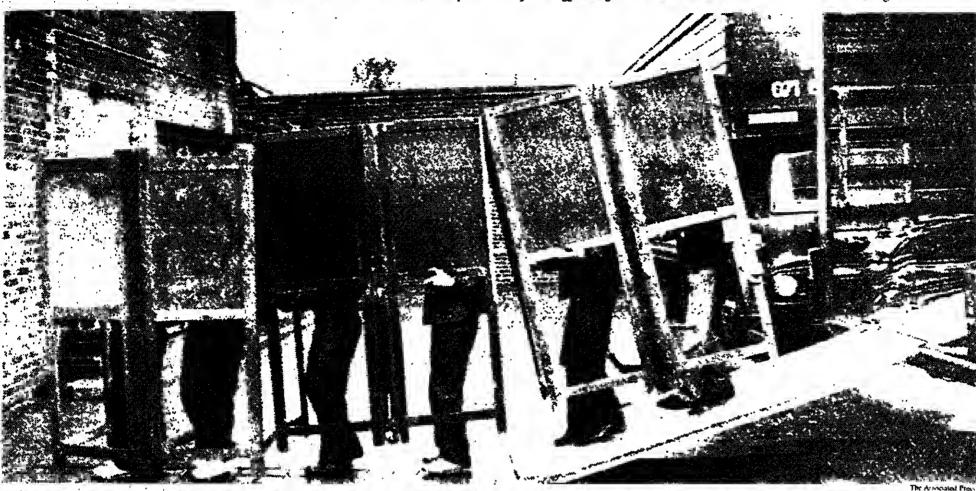
If the result is very close, both Mr. Major and Mr. Kinnock might have to spend days negotiating with the Liberal Democrats and other smaller parties to try to assemble a majority and form a government. He replaced her in November 1990, after a parliaor try to struggle along without one for a while

The Liberal Democrats have insisted on a change in the British electoral system, to give them a chance of winning the same proportion of seats in Parliament as the 20 percent of the vote they are most likely to get Thursday, as a condition of any deal for

The MORI polling organization, which has come within I percentage point of the results in its preelection polls in the last three general elections, surveyed 1.731 voters in 164 constituencies on Tuesday and Wednesday and found 38 percent saying they would vote Conservative, 39 percent Labor, 20 percent Liberal Democrat and 3 percent for others.

Such a result, said Robert M. Worcester, chairman of MORL would give the Conservatives 296 seats,

See U.K., Page 2



Workers unloading voting booths in the London borough of Southwark in preparation for the general election Thursday, which one polling organization said Wednesday was "too close to call."

# A Good Day for Clinton, a Better One for None of the Above

By R.W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Maybe it was forcordained. Two weeks of tumult - two weeks of accusation and denial, heckling, shouting, frustration and fury, most-ly in the streets and television studies of New York City — produced far more color than clarity, and the New York presidential primary sent a very murky

Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas won tidily enough, but he failed to pull free of his competition, both active and passive.

He had hoped to make his nomination seem inevita-ble once again, as it had seemed to most prominent dates other than Mr. Clinton and former Governor hear the captain and officers and the crew squabbling. Democratic politicians only a few weeks ago, hut on

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

Tuesday about six New Yorkers in 10 voted against him, and about half of that group voted for a man with a suspended candidacy, former Senator Paul E. Tson-

Almost two-thirds of those who cast Democratic primary ballots, according to a survey of voters leav-

Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California were and they aren't impressed with our ship."

essential to their chances of recapturing the White House in November, those figures offered encouragement only to President George Bush and the

The turnout numbers, low, and the Tsoneas numbers, high, mean trouble," said Governor Mario M. Cuomo. "The campaign isn't working."

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale said that Mr. Clinton's performances in New York and in Wisconsin, where he defeated Mr. Brown by 3 percentage points, "aren't decisive enough to end this

Brown is a battering ram, not a nominee, but he may be able to make the nomination worthless." Mr. See POLITICS, Page 3

### Kiosk

### **Arthur Ashe Has the AIDS Virus**

Arthur Ashe, the first black man to win one of the Grand Slam tennis tournaments, said Wednesday that he contracted the AIDS virus from a blood transfusion during heart bypass surgery in 1983.

Ashe, 48, said he tested positive for HIV 3½ years ago, but decided to announce it now because he heard that rumors were circulating about his condition. He said to come forward earlier with the news would have violated the privacy of himself and his family. (Page 17)

General News

Bosnia-Herzegovina declared a state of emergency as fighting continued. Page 2. Whales have gained sympathy in Japan, but it still is the custom there to eat them. Page 7. Ukraine blames Russia in dis-pute over control of Black Sea Floet. Page 2.

Peliticking in Iran is frantic, but less than democratic. Page 6. the journalists who mysteriously vanished in 1970. Page 7. Crossword

Business/Finance Japanese banks are unlikely to sell enough foreign assets to shock world markets. Page 11.

EC and U.S. trade negotiators

have reopened airplane subsidy

talks.	Page 1.
Dow Close	The Dollar
3,181.35	DM 1.627
Down 🙏	Pound 1.750
32.20	Yen 132.71
1	FF 5.512
*******	

By Alan Riding

In his first address to parliament since taking of fice last week, Prime Minister Pierre Bérègovoy said that

the two parties - the Greens and Ecology Generation — won 13.9 percent of the vote against 18.3 percent for the Socialists. The government's defeat prompted Mr. Mitterrand to replace Edith Cresson as prime minister with Mr. Ber-

clear powers urging them to conclude strategic disarmament negotiations and halt nuclear testing.

Mr. Bérégovoy added that France would retain its independent of the content of the cont if they can form a coalition with the two environmental parties.

> With an eye to the elections, Mr. Beregovoy on Wednesday also pledged to give priority to fighting unemployment, currently running at 9.9 percent, and he reduced the value added tax on hisury goods

See FRANCE, Page 2

# **Markets Recoil** As Tokyo's Fall **Heightens Fears**

# Wall Street Is Down Again, Politics a Factor in Europe

By Lawrence Malkin

anonal Heruki Tribine NEW YORK - As had news spread from one bourse to another, stock markets around the world trembled Thursday with fears that there might be worse to come.

For the third straight successive day. Tokyo stocks nosedived. The Nikkei index fell 616 points, or 3.46 percent, touching off smaller declines elsewhere across Asian markets and then in European markets. Wall Street followed, with the Dow Jones industrial average dropping 32.20 points, or 1 percent, to 3.181.35, the lowest since the start of the year when the bull market was just gathering steam after the Federal Reserve's aggressive rate cuts in December.

Volume was a heavy 250 million shares, and the broad market was hit hard, with three times as many stocks falling as rose on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts said Wall Street was

suffering from what Alan Ackerman of Reich & Co, described as "a continuing case of world jitters. "People are beginning to see an end to easy money being made in

the market," he said. Abby Joseph Cohen of Goldman Sachs & Co.'s investment policy committee saw the psychological impact of Tokyo as only one factor. More important, she said, was the fact that mixed earnings reports in a sluggish U.S. economic recovery meant portfolio managers were realizing they had not been selective enough in buying during this year's bull market, and finally that earnings of too many companies had been hit by economic slowdown abroad because they had consider-

able exposure in Europe. Elaine Garzarelli, the celebrated Shearson Lehman analyst who called the 1987 collapse, belatedly pulled back from her bullish foreeast, which last month had predict-

ed the Dow would head toward 3.700. On Wednesday morning, she shifted her overall market signal from a 79 percent rating to 63 perto neutral. She told clients that investors' cash had fallen to record lows and that this constrained them

from huying.

Laszlo Birinyi, who tracks program trades on Wall Street, said

that it had been 75 weeks since the last correction of 10 percent, and that this helped explain the sudden air pockets this week. "Tokyo un-settles people," he said, "and they decided it wasn't a had idea to sell

Japanese banks are likely to keep

their foreign assets. Page 11.

at 3,200 on the Dow. But no one was there to buy." On the bond market, the benchmark U.S. government security, the 30-year Treasury bond, dropped about half a point in price to yield 7.92 percent, after a poorly received auction of seven-year Treasury noies that crystallized the no-tion that investor interest in long-term deht may be drying up. With

want to own only short-term deht. said Joseph Liro, economist at S. G. Warhurg & Co. Similar bearish sentiment pulled down stock indexes in Hong Kong, Singapore, Taipei and Sydney. The only major local factor came into play in Hong Kong, which was un-certainty over the British elections.

governments in turnoil in Europe

and stock markets falling, people

In Europe, there were declines of around I percent in Frankfurt, Zurich, Amsterdam and Milan. Paris

fell more than 3 percent. In Europe. Tokyo had some influence but local factors of political economy were dominant. Brendan Brown of Mitsubishi Finance in

See MARKETS, Page 12

### Markets Follow Tokyo's Tumble Frankfurt DAX 28,000 1.750 26.000 1,700 24,000 1.650 22,000 20,000 1,550 18,000 1,500 AMIJASONDJEHA FTSE 100 index Dow Jones industrials 2,650 3,250 3,200 2,600 3,150 2,550 3,100 2,500 3.050 2.450 3,000 2.400 2,950 2,350 2.900 2,300 2,850

### taire's homeland this weekend, and it could be the best of all possible worlds for the Disney corpora-**Arafat Survives Crash** For the Euro Disney theme park, hidden behind grassy berms 32 kilometers (20 miles) east of Paris, is more than the cultural invasion decried by some Of Plane in Libya Desert French intellectuals. It gives Disney a vast real estate and financial presence in Europe,

Page 14.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service TUNIS - Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, survived an airplane

minjured, according to Palestinian officials here and in several Arah Mr. Arafat was expected to ar-we in Tripoli, where he might rest

Tash in the southern part of the

Libyan desert bruised but largely

U.S. officials awaited word on Arafat with ambivalence. Page 2.

his headquarters in Tunis, senior officials said. Of the 13 people on the plane, three were killed, including two pi-

lots and a technician. Mr. Arafat, 62, was found by an armed patrol from the Palestinian camp of Sarra, about 240 kilometers (150 miles) from the Sudanese-Libyan border, after the wreckage of his twin-engine Antonov plane

.Was spotted by a Libyan Air Force

plane on Wednesday morning, Palestinian officials said. The officials, none of whom had

seen Mr. Arafat since the crash. said that he was not badly injured. "I received the first contact from him at about 8 A.M.," said Bassam Abu Sharif, Mr. Arafat's senior political adviser and the organizer of the effort to locate him. "It was brief, saying: 'I am fine. Thanks to

The cockpit was totally destroyed, as were all the communications equipment when they found the plane," Mr. Abu Sharif said. The incident began Tuesday night when Mr. Arafat's pilot said for a day or two before returning to that he was crash-landing the plane, which was carrying Mr. Ara-

fat Irom Sudan to Libya. There were no other senior PLO officials among the airplane's pas-sengers, who included Mr. Arafai's bodyguards and two more pilots who always travel as reserve staff with the Palestinian leader.

Palestinians io East Jerusalem See ARAFAT, Page 2

# Paris Bans Atom Tests in Nod to Greens

PARIS - France announced Wednesday that it was suspending its 32-year-old program of nuclear weapons testing in the South Pacif-ic until the end of this year and suggested that it would extend the moratorium in 1993 if other nuclear powers followed suit.

President François Mitterrand had written to leaders of the other nu-

dent nuclear deterrent as "the keystone of our defense policy." but would continue to press for global arms reductions. "In 1993, we will see if our exam-

ple is followed and if common sense has advanced," he said.

While the French decision is a direct result of the end of the Cold War, the annuncement was imme-

In regional elections last month.

egovoy. With parliamentary elections

Not Without Qualms, France Cedes Space to Disney's World improvements, including new highways and rail-

> Each of the 12,000 jobs created so far - many of Whether you come by plane, train or car, Euro Disney is easily accessible. A guide in tomorrow's them paying minimum monthly wages of about 6,000 francs — has thus cost the government hun-Leisure section tells you how to get there, and looks dreds of thousands of francs in loans and investat prices, accommodations (from hotels to camping). group tours, special facilities for babies - even what

At 60 hectares (150 acres), the hallyhooed theme park itself has only half the number of rides and attractions as the original in California. It is dwarfed by Disney World in Florida.

The 400-page contract signed by the company and the government proposes the subsequent building of movie studios, a second theme park, an 18-hole golf course, housing projects, more than 18,000 hotel rooms. 750,000 square meters of commercial and shopping developments, and 700,000 square meters

This development is very important for Disney because in order to reach the entire industrialized world they absolutely have to have a major facility in the heart of Europe, said Christopher Woodyard, who reports on the company for the Los Angeles

"It is not just the theme park that is important. Disney knows how to market the beck out of everything, and everything the company does will some how be connected with that park. It will basically become their capital, almost like another country. Mr. Woodyard said the corporation's aim was to create what is known in California as an "edge city," a utopian suburb where everything is new and bright. But outside Euro Disney lands, he predicted

that the same thing would happen in Mame-la-See DISNEY, Page 3

# In This Sterile Diorama, Life Is but a Theme

By Stephen Bayley

By Barry James

PARIS - A Panglossian universe opens in Vol-

Even if it fails - which financial and travel trade

analysts believe is unlikely - Disney is likely to reap

huge profits from developing the 2,000-hectare site.

In persuading the Disney Corp. to build its fourth

theme park in the gray, usually cool climate of the

He-de-France, the government sold the company for

LONDON On his first trip to the United States,

Charles Dickens was struck by the temporary nature of all that he saw. In Lowell, Massachusetts, he felt that most of the buildings had been erected the day before he arrived. This sense of urgency and immediacy struck other contemporary visitors. from Alexis de Tocqueville to Fanny Trollope, and still strikes people today. A rootless urgency characterizes American culture, which is why the nation has developed such a complicated modern heraldry: McDonald's franchises, Hertz hureaus

and Coke. In a vast continent with a shallow history, people crave and cling to sym-

Tomorrow: A Euro Disney Guide

a bargain price an area of flat farmland more than one-third the size of Manhattan.

It dangled many other carrots to woo Disney and

create thousands of jobs. For example, it reduced

value added tax on theme parks to 7 percent from

18.6 percent and lent 4 billion francs (about \$725

It also provided 2.7 billion francs in infrastructure

to do if you come with pets.

million) at preferential rates.

Twenty miles east of Paris may seem an odd place to start brooding on American national characteristics, but it is here that Euro Disney [provenance: California 1955, Florida 1971, Tokyo 1983) has landed, and the Old World is presented with all the confident, hig ticket flimflam of painstaking fakery that this hizarre campaign of reverse-engineered cultural imperialism represents. Is Euro Disney a good thing?

Only if you enjoy pseudo-events and See KITSCH, Page 3

# American Magic, in an Homage to Its Roots

By André Glucksmann

Dear American Friends:

Give us back Snow White! Your feminisis don't appreciate the way she waits around for Prince Charming: they find her languor "politically incorrect." Furthermore, the little princess has a pale complexion and seems to believe that whiteness is a charm. This bothers censors who rule in the name of Native Americans or People of Color. Cute and charming, isn't she guilty of lookism? Shall we welcome Snow White here like a political refugee? Under Pinochet we opened our arms to many Chilean expatriates; under Brezhnev many dissidents joined them in Paris. When the American intelligentsia, right and left, excommunicate Disneyland urbi et orbi. France must be the terre d'asile for Don-

ald, Mickey, Dumbo and automatons! This may come as a surprise, but I don't feel attacked either by an outside enemy or by a hostile foreigner. Disney does not violate our secular culture; he lands in good company, with Charles Perrault and the Brothers Grimm. Europe sent beautiful words across the Atlantic, its fairy tales, Pinocchio, Alice; they come back in pictures. This heartening to-ing and fro-ing is only

See COO. Page 3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches government in the newly indepen-dent republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina declared a state of emergency Wednesday, it was announced on

The government will take over forces guaranteeing the territorial defense of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Kupres late Tuesday, the Tanjug thus replacing the Yugoslav federal army, the official communique from the Bosnian presidency said.

As fighting continued into nightlall, President Alija Izethegovic and others in the republic's collective leadership declared that war

Heavy mortar and artillery explosions rumbled through Sarajevo Wednesday afternoon. Street lights were turned off to prevent sniper fire, but gunmen had wounded 10 persons overnight. Radio Sarajevo reported, citing hospital workers. Nearly all schools and business-

es, except food stores, were closed. Though Serbs make up a third of Bosnia's population, all members of the collective presidency are now Muslims and Croats. The two Serb representatives resigned Tuesday when the European Community and the United States recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina as an independeni state.

Because of the fighting, parlia-ment has been unable to meet to dissolve Bosnia's connection with the Yugoslav republic.

In a state of emergency, the presidency takes over all state powers. including commanding the army, and parliament is suspended.

Earlier, the federal army said SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia - The that Croatian forces had suffered heavy losses in the area of Kupres. 60 miles (100 kilometers) east of Sarajevo, and that the villages of Zioselo and Osmanlije had been razed.

found when federal troops entered press agency reported. Croatian radio said five Croats had been killed in fighting on the Kupres plateau.

"Radical elements cannot reconcile themselves with the international recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina and are constantly escalating the violence," President Alija Izetbegovic said in a message to the Austrian government.

He asked the Austrians to convey his appeal to the European Community, the United Nations and the United States "to intervene and prevent the lorces of violence from overcoming democracy."

Most parties in Bosnia-Herzego-

vina want 10 avoid a civil war like the one between Croats and ethnic Serbs in Croatla, which has killed about 10,000 people. General Zivota Panic, the Yugo-

slav Army's acting chiel of staff, told a meeting of reserve officers in Belgrade that the Serb-led army should not leave Bosnia for at least five years, though the republic had broken away Irom Yugoslavia. He said troops were needed in Bosnia, which has 65 percent of the

army's military factories, to help to

prevent a war and protect the mi-

(AFP, AP, Reuters)

# Dispute on Fleet Grows As Kiev Blames Moscow

nority Serbs.

KIEV -- Ukraine on Wednesday hlamed Russia for a dispute over control of the Black Sea Fleet, the former Soviet naval force.

Ukraine named a fleet commander in a bid to strengthen its grip over naval lorces based on its

The action marked an escalation in a wrangle between the two Slavic neighbors over the division of naval power after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

"One state alone is to hlame for the conflict over the Black Sea Fleet," President Leonid M. Kravchuk told an emergency session of parliament. "That state is Russia." President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia bas dismissed Ukraine's claim and sent a senior naval officer to oversee a transfer of warships

to Russian jurisdiction.

A nationalist deputy, Mikola Porovsky, told the parliament in Kiev that Moscow's counterclaim on the 380-ship fleet was "naked Russian imperialism."

Tension has flared lately between the two republics, the axis of the new Commonwealth of Independent States, with both scrambling for control

Mr. Kravchuk named Boris Kozhin as bead of all naval forces in Ukraine, one day after his appointment as Ukraine's Black Sea chief was blocked by Igor Kasatonov, the Commonwealth's fleet com-

Ukrainian television said later that Admiral Kasatonov checked into a hospital to avoid getting fur-

ther embroiled in the dispute. Mr. Yeltsin signed an order placing the fleet under Russian jurisdiction on Tuesday, after Ukraine de-clared it had formal legal authority

over the force. Mr. Yeltsin's swift response con-trasted with his less sure hand at the Congress of Peoples' Deputies. where conservatives hoped to torpedo his economic policy.

Senior Russian officials said the government had laid out cabinet changes that could win over undecided deputies as they debated Mr. Yeltsin's "shock therapy" economic program. They denied that the reshuffle was a concession to the hard-liners in parliament.

A Yeltsin adviser said the adapt the government to new eco-



# ARAFAT: PLO Leader, Only Bruised, Survives Crash

(Continued from page 1)

and Israel's occupied territories marched through the streets to cel-ehrate Mr. Arafat's survival.

This was a new referendum for Mr. Arafat," said Mohammed Shrayyeh, an economist from the West Bank city of Ramallah and a member of the Palestinian team in the Middle East peace talks, "What l saw today was a new green light to

go ahead with his policy."
The plane crashed as Mr. Arafat was ending a trip that had taken him to Sudan, Yemen, hack to Sudan and finally toward Libya to visit Palestinian guerrillas training in a desert camp there.

Mr. Arafat's survival was greeted in Tunis by great relief, even among senior PLO officials who until just a few days ago had openly differed with his factics in the Middle East peace talks, and who were planning to demand that he dele-

Hani Hassan, a senior member of the PLO's executive committee and of Mr. Arafat's own Fatah organizauon. Two weeks ago, Mr. Hassan had distributed a scathing critique demanding greater participation in decision-making.

Another senior PLO aide said of the incident: "It was enough to see the desperation that spread among the leadership at the notion of the PLO without Arafat. Political differences are one thing, but this accident proved he was still the most important leader of the organiza-

In Jerusalem on Wednesday, Faisal Husseini, who leads the Pal-estinian negotiating team that has participated in five rounds of talks with the Israelis, also saluted Mr. Arafat's survival, saying: "My feeling is like any Palestinian, full of joy and excitement. We feel that a great hurden has been lifted from

'Thank God he is safe," said within the organization, tempering criticism about his penchant to monopolize decisions and about his secretive manner. But Mr. Hassan, who has emerged as a major critic of Mr. Arafat, said that political differences still had to be ad-"What we want from Arafat is

more consultations and a formal process to define and execute policies," Mr. Hassan said, "For exam-ple, he said he would not carry on with the peace talks if the Israelis continued to build settlements. They have continued and he has carried on with the talks. Arafat is not offering a concept. All he offers is ad hoc decisions he makes as he

goes along."
Mr. Hassan is a member of the 18-member Executive Committee of the PLO and of the Fatah movement, the largest within the organization. He said that the accident underlined the need for a command structure in which other leaders are promoted, to assure the

### gate more authority at a meeting of planned changes were designed to the PLO's 94-member Central The crash has clearly strength- continuity of the Palestinian move-Committee scheduled to begin on

LIMA — Former President Alan Garcia Perez appealed from hiding Wednesday for opposition parties to rescue democracy in Peru, and the European Community urged President Alberto Fujimori to restore democratic institutions as

soon as possible. In a decree, Mr. Fujimori soughi to legiumize his military-backed emergency government as he pre-pared to address the nation on a timetable for return to constitu-

According to the decree, which was published Wednesday in the official daily gazette, the main obrective of Mr. Fuirmori's "government of national reconstruction" is to achieve "an authentic democracy that substantially raises the standard of living of the population." Opponents of Mr. Fujimori have

islature and put opposition leaders under house arrest on Sunday. But the Peruvian public appears largely to back the president.

An opinion poll conducted hy 17 percent against.

Troops continued to guard the streets of central Lima, and government buildings remained closed after the president's address on Sun-

accused him of staging "a constitu-tional coup" when he suspended the constitution, dissolved the leg-Some local and loreign news op-

Peru's leading polling concern, Apoyo, showed that 74 percent of those surveyed lavored the measures taken by Mr. Fujimori, with Another polling concern, Peruvi-

an Public Opinion, showed 73 percent in favor of the president's decision to dissolve the legislature and 80 percent supporting his move to reorganize the judiciary.

day night. The Central Reserve from 1985 to 1990, is leader of the

erations continued under military vigil. Journalists at the nation's main radio network. Radio Programas del Peru, said they were severe-ly limited in their ability to inter-

Peru's Ex-Leader, in Hiding, Calls for Democracy

has been in hiding since late Sunday, said in a message taped at an undisclosed location and oroadeast hy Panamericana Televisión de Lima that he had left his bome before troops arrived to put him under house arrest.

view Peruvian politicians.

In his appeal to the opposition. he said he planned to remain in hiding until democracy was restored and was prepared to head a coalition of parties to achieve that,

lywn, as Mr. Major, 49, prepared to

go to his own district of Hunting-don, 60 miles north of London, to

Many politicians and pollsters predict a second election this year,

perhaps in October, if Thursday's

result is close. This would mirror the situation in 1974, when Labor

narrowly edged ahead of the Con-

servatives in a February election

but did not win a majority until

Mr. Kinnock staked his cam-

paign this year on a gamble: that

people were willing to pay higher taxes — or at least let the well-off

pay them - in return for more

spending on public services, particularly the National Health Service.

which does not bill patients for

most treatment but is lunded from

The Conservatives are spending

£36 hillion (\$63 billion) on the Na-

agement methods that Labor de-

nounces as "creeping privatiza-

Labor has promised to undo all

the management changes the gov-

erament has introduced and to put

an additional £1 billion into the

Health Service over the next two

general tax revenues.

October.

In Lisbon, the 12-nation Europe-

an Community said such measures. as dissolving the legislature and suspending the judiciary could not be justified. "The Community and its mem-

ber states urge President Fujimori to re-establish, as soon as possible, the democratic institutions with the full participation of the political parties and the respect of human rights." the Community said in a tatement issued by its president, Portugal.

In the statement, the Community expressed concern about "the interference with individual liberves" noted since Mr. Fujimori had Mr. Garcia, who was president introduced his emergency govern-

The United States has already suspended all but humanitarian aid то Репц

Mr. Fuilmori said in his decree that the emergency government would modify the constitution, reorganize and climinate corruption in the judiciary, fight guerrilla violence by "applying drastic sanc-tions against terrorists" and curb

the drug trade. Foreign Minister Augusto Blacker Miller said Tuesday night that the emergency government foresaw a return to constitutional rule in 12 to 18 months.

Mr. Blacker said a "multisectoral committee" of jurists and intellectuals would within six months propose constitutional changes, which would then be submitted to a referendum. After that, elections will be held, he said. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

## U.K.: Major Is Certain, but Now It's the Voters' Turn

(Continued from page 1)

Labor 300, the Liberal Democrats 27 and others 28. But, he added. "It's too close to call," since the poll's margin of error is 2 percent. We've never had such a close elec-

In the last vote, in 1987, the Conservatives won 42.3 percent of the vote, and a 101-seat majority. Some Conservatives blame Mr.

Major's bland personality and the defensive campaign that be and his team waged for their reduced prosnects this time.

### **UN Cites Repatriation** Of 2,574 to Cambodia

The Associated Press

BANGKOK - The United Nations has transported 2,574 Cambodian refugees back home in the start of a repatriation operation that has gone well considering its size and complexity, a UN official said Wednesday.

The repatriation, which is central to a UN plan to end 13 years of civil war in Cambodia. hegan March 30. The office of the UN High Commissioner for Reingees. which is organizing the operation. completed the first phase with the repairiation of 916 more refugees

The prime minister called the election in the middle of Britain's longest recession since the 1930s. and waged his campaign battle against Mr. Kinnock's plans for higher taxes and more government spending on things like education and the National Health Service, rather than on the Conservatives' performance or plans for the fu-

Mr. Kinnock, 50, a career politician who has transformed the Labor Party from the fringe grouping of the left to which Mrs. Thatcher had relegated it in the 1980s, made the most of the advantage handed to him by the economy.

Two recessions, millions unemployed, thousands of hankruptcies, thousands of repossessions, the oil wealth dissipated, the country di-vided and now seriously in debt," he summed up. his Welsh lift hoarse from campaigning, at a rally Tuesday in the Blackhurn constitu-

ency in northwest England. The unemployment rate is now The unemployment tate is now tional Health Service this year, but 9.4 percent and rising. At the last shave introduced a variety of small election, in June 1987, unemploy-scharges and market-oriented manment was even higher, but it was

Mr. Kinnock's party frightened many voters away then by proposing to give up Britain's nuclear deterrent. Now that the Cold War is over and the Soviet Union is gone, Labor reassures voters about its commitment to a nuclear defense.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Kinnock finished his campaign in his south Wales consultancy of Is-

(Continued from page 1) from 22 percent to 18.6 percent to help the auto industry.

Aware of public disenchantment

with the country's political class because of several corruption scannounced plans to legislate against conflict of interest and to require officials to disclose their wealth.

The decision to suspend nuclear tests was welcomed by the environmental parties as well as by Greenpeace, the international environ-"It's fantastic," Lena Hagelin, a

Greenpeace director, said. "Now we hope to be able to work together to convince the remaining couniries to follow France's example." While Russia suspended its nuclear testing for one year in Octo-ber, the United States and Britain

have not adopted a similar policy. France, which exploded its first nu-1960, has carried out 196 nuclear political considerations. tests in French Polynesia since The United States said Wednes-

day that it would continue nuclear testing. Agence France-Presse reported from Washington.

FRANCE: Test Ban Courts Greens quired. Those tests are critical to ensuring the reliability, safety, se-curity and survivability of that de-

terrent."] Successive French governments have argued that testing was needdals over illegal party financing, ed to maintain the country's nuclear deterrent. Only last month the delense minister, Pierre Joxe, confirmed that the tests, which have been conducted underground for the past 17 years, would continue.

> The testing policy proved costly in diplomatic terms. France's rela-tions with New Zealand deteriorated in 1985 after French agents sunk a Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland harbor as it prepared to protest a scheduled nuclear test. Australia also frequently demanded a balt to the tests.

On Wednesday, the conservative leader and former prime minister Jacques Chirac complained that the unilateral moratorium seemed clear device over the Sahara in to be inspired "solely by domestic "I fear the government, by acting

this way, risks weakening the de-fense of our country and that of Europe," he said.

The conservative opposition was nonetheless reassured by Mr. Bere-["Nuclear deterrence continues govoy's announcement that, deto play a vital role in United States spite recent speculation, a system national security strategy," said of proportional representation of Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokesman. "We will introduced before next year's eleccontinue to conduct tests as re- tions

# The Fate Of Arafat: U.S. Was Of 2 Minds

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — When semor American officials received word on Tuesday night that Yasser Arafat's plane might have crashed in a sandstorm, the overwhelming sentiment within the administration was one of mixed emotions neither sadness nor celebration, only ambivalence

American officials say the reason for those mixed feelings was that Mr. Arafat's removal as the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization had as much potential to improve the prospects for peace with Israel as to set them back, and the deep uncertainty over which way it would lead left most officials rather numb to Mr. Arafat's fate.

That ambivalence is not surprising because it runs through the history of Mr. Arafat's relations with

At different times, the PLO leader has approved protecting Ameri-cans in Beirut, killing Americans in Sudan, hijacking Americans abroad, supporting Iraq in the Gulf War and supporting American diplomacy to make peace with Israel after the Gulf War.

It is also not surprising given the widespread American view of Mr. Arafat as a man whose moment in

history has passed, but who may still have one last role to play. In this view, Mr. Arafat is a product of the 1960s and is essentially a leader who, like Fidel Castro, has been overtaken by the end of the Cold War.

Mr. Arafat rose to prominence by playing on both terrorism and diplomacy and using such instru-ments as the Soviet Union, East Germany, the Nonaligned Movement, Arab nationalism and the Arab oil states to propel him on the world stage.

The new generation of Palestinians emerging in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are men and women who speak Hebrew and see their future wrapped up much more in Israeli politics than inter-Arab politics. Mr. Arafat himself has never made that transition. He remains preoccupied with the inter-Arab order and the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

More then a few American analysts remarked that the image of r. Arafat lost in a sandstorm flying from the Sudan to a Palestinian guerilla base in Libya seemed to be a rather apt metaphor for the status of the PLO leader today. Yet American officials acknowl-

edge that Mr. Arafat is the only Palestinian figure who could really legitimize a deal between Palestinians and Israel

That is, he is the only Palestinian leader who can protect Palestinian moderates - who might one day have to sign away part of Palestine in a settlement with Israel - from

masked men and the mob. But Mr. Arafat has always been reluctant to give that blessing because of his concern that it would splinter PLO and Palestinian unity, which he has always considered as

paramount. American officials say they can imagine three alternatives to Mr. Arafat's leadership, none of them

automatically better or worse. One is another leader just like Mr. Arafat who tries to hold together the fractious PLO by duplicating his role as the great balancer. Under such conditions, Palestinian politics might not change very

Alternatively, Mr. Arafat might be succeeded by a more forceful leader, one much more interested in leading and shaping the Palestinian consensus in a particular direc-tion, rather than adopting Mr. Arafat's approach of following the

consensus in the street.
"Such a leader could make the situation much better or much worse for the prospect of peace depending on which way he tried to pull the PLO," said an American official.

A third possibility, American officials said, is that no leader would emerge to succeed Mr. Arafat and the PLO would splinter into a variety of different groups representing every one of the elements that Mr. Arafat has held together - from moderates to radicals, pro-Syrians and pro-Iraqis, Muslim fundamen-talists and secular Christians, Palestinians from inside the occupied territories and those from the dias-

Under such a scenario, Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip might form their own organization to represent their in-terests and authorize their own deal with the Israelis.

Then again, say American offi-cials, so many different organiza-tions might simply negate one an-other and make any sort of settlement with the Israelis impos-A senior administration official

said the White House was considering n request from the PLO to help locate Mr. Arafat's lost plane when word came in that it was found. An Arafat aide in Tunis, Bassam Abu-Sharif, had telephoned former

President Jimmy Carter on Tues-day night and Mr. Carter contacted the White House to see if there was anything the U.S. government could do with its satellites. In many ways, that PLO request for American help to find its lost leader perfectly captured the amhivalent relationship Mr. Arafat has had with Washington — a rela-

tionship of dependence and enmi-

ty, in which America has been

wed as both enemy and savior

# WORLD BRIEFS

# Noriega Jurors Can't Reach Verdict. Judge Orders Them to Keep Trying MIAMI — Jurors in the trial of Manuel Antonio Noriega, the foringe Panamanian leader, said Wednesday that they were unable to reach a

But the judge overseeing the drug and racketeering case against Mr.
Noticga instructed them to continue to try to reach a decision as the judy. entered its fourth day of deliberations.

"We have a serious problem," said a note written by the jury forement.

Lester Spencer. "Apparently there is a juror who testified that their mine."

was made up two days ago before we entered this room. We are U.S. District Judge William Hoeveler told jurors they must continue trying to reach a verdict in the trial, which began in September. "This ladies and gentlemen, is serious business. We have been here for over six months," he told the panel.

# Vatican Sees Lesson in Italian Vote

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) - The Vatican said Wednesday that Italy's Christian Democratic Party and its allies deserved the drubbing they had received in the general election.

In an editorial that Italian media commentators said was unprecedent.

ed for its harshness, the Vatican newspaper L Osservatore Romans bluntly told Italy's longtime political leaders that democracy means change and that no one was indispensable.

change and that no one was muspensative.

"The rule of the patricians of 'ancien regime' Italy has collapsed." the newspaper said. This, the paper said, was the result of a "sciences that blocked change and necessary rejuvenation."

# Irish Are Facing 3 Votes on Abortion

DUBLIN (Renters) — Irish voters could face as many as three referenda this year on the country's ban on abortion, Justice Minister. Padraig Flynn said Wednesday.

Prime Minister Albert Reynolds reluctantly consented Tuesday to a referendum on women's right to travel and receive counseling and information about abortion facilities abroad. That vote would probably have to occur before another plebiscite to approve the Maastricht Treaty on European union, which contains a protocol recognizing Ireland's ban on abortion.

on abortion And Mr. Flynn said that Ireland might need a third referendum to extricate itself from the political, legal and moral complications created by the High Court's decision to ban a 14-year-old rape victim from traveling to Britain for an abortion. The decision was later overturned

### Germans Confirm Body Is Mengele's FRANKFURT (Renters) - German anthorities said Wednesday that enetic tests had confirmed that the Nazi doctor Josef Mengele died more

genetic tests had confirmed that the Nazi doctor Josef Mengele cited more than 10 years ago in Brazil. "For us," said the Frankfurt prosecutor, Hans-Eberhard Klein, "Mengele is dead."

Gerhard Wiese, the last active German lawyer to have taken part in the Nuremberg war trials, said that evidence presented by researchers proved "beyond reasonable doubt" that the remains exhumed from a cemetery in Brazil in 1985 were those of Mengele, who was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 400,000 Jews at Auschwitz.

Dr. Alec Jeffreys, a British scientist who pioneered the DNA matching

test, said that the tests established "with a very high level certainty, but without absolute certainty," that the remains were Mengele's.

# Mrs. Marcos Takes a Campaign Pause

MANILA (Reuters) — Innelda Marcos said Wednesday she would suspend her presidential campaign until after her husband's planned burial April 21, but the government withheld a decision on whether to allow the body into the Philippines.

The widous of former President E.

The widow of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos said the U.S. government had given its clearance for his corpse to leave Hawaii and that she would try her best to prevent any violent outbursts by supporters

She said she expected her husband's remains to be flown, possibly by chartered plane, to his home province of Ilocos Norte, 400 kilometers (250 miles) north of Manila, on Sunday. But the government said it had oot decided whether to allow the corpse to return.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

Israel expects about 70,000 people for Easter and Passover next week, the Tourist Ministry said Wednesday. The figure includes 30,000 Christian pilgrims from 28 countries who have booked organized tours. (AFP)

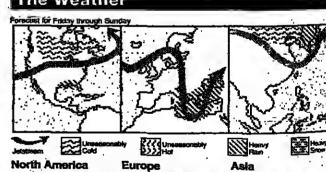
About 40 percent of the flights of Air-Inter, France's domestic carrier, were grounded Wednesday because of a 48-bour strike by unions representing pilots and flight engineers. They accused management of failing to take satisfactory action after a crash Jan. 20 of an Air-Inter species and the strike and the Inter spokesman said one of the unions had called off the strike

airline might be able to operate more flights on Thursday. (Reiters) Train services in the Netherlands were in chaos Wednesday as rail workers staged wildcat strikes following a two-day official stoppage, the state-owned Dutch railway said.

China will resome direct flights to Vietnam on May 7 after a break of 14 years with a service between Guangzhou and Ho Chi Minh City, officials said Wednesday. The twice-weekly flights will be operated by China Southern Airlines, a regional carrier based in Guangzhou, an airline

Operations at Manila airport were at about 70 percent capacity despite a strike of air controllers that entered its fifth day on Wednesday, airport

The Weather



Mild, dry weather is stated for the Atlantic states Friday, The weekand will be making ofly. Showers may wet the Great Lakes region Friday and Saturday, His-or-mas downpours will doube the Gulf coast. Rain will fall in northern California. Much of Europe will have fine spring weather Priday. Into the coming weekend. Sunshine will abound, and temperatures will be sev-eral degrees above nor-mal. London through Parts will shere in the nice weather. Southeast Eu-rope will remain stormy. A storm with eindswept-rains will hit Japan and Ko-rea Finday, and if with all be-unsuated with wind and showers through Sunday. A sudden downgour may drench steamy Hong Kong-Marika and Bangkok will stay oppressively hor aid meanly dry.

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A 7th Senator to Stand Down

New York Times Service DENVER - In the latest sign of discontent in Congress, Senator Timothy E. Wirth. Democrat of Colorado, who had been an important voice on environmental matters, has announced that he will not

seek re-election. The move, which threw the Colorado race into disarray, occurred without any sign of real trouble in the campaign of the senator known retirements this year are Brock Ad-

In a written announcement, Sencited the frustrations of working in member of the Senate who will not seek re-election.

Senator Wirth said that "economic mismanagement and partisan pettiness have reduced the work of our government."

"The president shirks his duty to lead," he said, adding that Con-gress was stymied by "relentless maneuvering" for sbort-term polit-

Other senators to announce their for hard work and a genial manner. arms of Washington, G. Kent Conrad of North Dakota and Alan auer Wirth, 32, who served six Cranston of California, all Demo-terms in the House before winning crats, and Jake Garn of Utah, Wara seat in the Senate six years ago, ren B. Rudman of New Hampshire and Steven D. Symms of Idaho, Congress. He becomes the seventh Republicans.

# Clinton Wins, but a No-Show Makes Strong Showing in N.Y.

By E. J. Dionne Jr. and Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas won the New York Democratic primary by a large margin, but former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts demonstrated the continuing vitality of his presidential quest with a strong showing that pushed Ed-mund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. into third place.

Mr. Clinton further secured his front-runner status on Tuesday by trouncing his foes in the Democratie primary in Kansas. He also won by 3 percentage points in Wisconsin, and squeezed past Mr. Brown in Minnesota, completing a four-

STATE SWEED. [Mr. Clinton reportedly spent much of Wednesday telephoning elected officials who will be superdelegates to the Democratic convention but have not yet pledged

support to a candidate. Before leaving New York, Mr. Clinton sought 10 minimize voter doubts that have persisted despite his showing at the polls. "I'm not interested in whether they love me or not," he said. "I want them to respect me, and I want them to want me to be their president."]

In New York, Mr. Clinton had 41 percent to 29 percent for Mr. Tsongas and 26 percent for Mr. Brown. In Wisconsin, it was Mr. Clinton with 38 percent, Mr. Brown, 35 percent, and Mr. Tson-

Bill Clinton speaking to supporters in New York on Wednesday.

Amid Refound Power,

Tsongas Rethinks Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Paul Tsongas met with his top advisers Wednesday to consider the possibilities for success if he were to revive his

presidential campaign. He scheduled an announcement for Thurs-

Peggy Connolly, a spokeswoman, said a revived campaign was "highly unlikely." But other aides said Mr. Tsongas could emerge as the alternative candidate for dissatisfied Democrats.

Mr. Tsongas had no public comment. He was reassessing his

Mr. Tsongas also ran second in Kansas and received one in five

prospects in light of a surprisingly strong second-place finish in New York's primary on Tuesday night.

When you get this kind of vote not having campaigned, there's power there," Mr. Tsongas said at his home in Lowell, Massachusetts, "What I have to figure out basically is how to take this power in

Mr. Tsongas suspended his bid for the presidential nomination on March 19 after losing a series of primaries to Mr. Clinton. (AP. NYT)

cussion, a draft of Senator Lloyd

Bentsen of Texas is perbaps the

most frequently mentioned, on the grounds that he is at least known to

the nation as the Democratic vice

For his part, Mr. Bentsen contin-

ues to say that such a draft is highly

the legitimacy of voter approval.

Unless, of course, Mr. Tsongas

gets back into the race, which one

of his advisers said Tuesday night

was "at least a 70-30 shot," and

manages to do better than be did

before he dropped out. But the exit

polls in New York showed the same

weakness among blue-collar voters

in this state that crippled him in

A revived Tsongas campaign

would be short on money for televi-

sion advertising, which matters in big states like Pennsylvania. Ohio

and California, whose primaries lie

Bnt Ted Van Dyk, a Democratie

strategist who is urging Mr. Tson-

gas to re-enter the contest, insisted

that "the New York results show

that there's a will in the party to

reject Bill Clinton, if they show

past Democratie primaries. The

news media are not so brash, the

The next major test comes in

anything at all."

parallels are there.

**Clinton Sets Another Execution** 

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Governor Bill Clinton has set an execution date of May 7 for Steven Douglas Hill, who has been

convicted of killing a policeman. The execution would be the second

Mr. Clinton, the Democratic presidential front-runner, has been criticized by his rival for the nomination, former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California, for allowing the execution this

year of another man convicted of killing a policeman. The convict had become brain-damaged from a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Michigan and Illinois.

presidential nominee in 1988.

hold their support.

POLITICS: Message Is Murky

votes to finish third in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

(Continued from page 1)

Mondale said. "Clinton is still our

likely candidate, but all we're doing

is beating him up, not giving him time to rest, polish his program and

raise money.

"Here we go again," he said.
"There's got to be a lot of joy in the

White House lonight."

tion in Wisconsin's primary.

If he keeps doing that well, and

there is not much reason to think he

will do much worse, he will arrive

at the convention with more than

1,700 pledged delegates, and in the

pick up the rest of the 2,145 needed

for the nomination from superdele-

gales, who are top elected Demo-

cratic officials and other party dig-

For Mr. Brown, New York was

where be had promised to prove his

msurgent effort an irresistible

force, and be worked much harder

bere and spent more on television

than anywhere else. Still be could

not banish Mr. Clinton; in fact, he

could not even banish the ghostly

in the next few days to the super-

delegates. Among them are many officeholders on Capitol Hill, who

fear for their political lives, because

of the anni-incumbent mood in the

nanon and because they worry that

the top of their ticket will be weak.

So there will be many more

meetings like the one held last week

Concini of Arizona in which he and

other lawmakers discussed what

could be done about the presiden-

Of the many options under dis-

in the office of Senator Dennis De-

Much of the attention will turn

noncandidate, Mr. Tsongas.

nitaries.

normal course of events be would

gas, 22 percent.

As for President George Bush, he was unopposed in New York and won easy victories over Patrick J. Buchanan, the conservative chal-lenger, in Kansas, Wisconsin and

The New York results were a potentially devastating blow to Mr. Brown, a former governor of Cali-fornia, who according to some polls was once about even with Mr. Clin-

ton in the state. In a spirited victory speech, Mr. Clinton compared his experience in the fractious New York primary to a roller coaster ride. Going out of his way to praise Mr. Tsongas and Mr. Brown as fellow advocates of change, Mr. Clinton said the voters' message Tuesday was: "We want our country to win again. We

want our country to be one again." Mr. Brown, who has put forth some of the toughest attacks of the campaign, also offered gracious words to Mr. Tsongas and Mr. Clinton. And he reproved his supporters who booed the mention of

their names. Mr. Tsongas' strong showing and a sharp drop in voter turnout from four years ago suggested a deep dissatisfaction among New York Democrats with the presiden-

An exit poll conducted for the major news organizations found that two-thirds of New York's voters wanted a new candidate to enter

But it is also true that Mr. Clinton determined if battered, won 41 percent of New York's delegates Tuesday and nearly that proportion in Wisconsia's reinary of the superdelegates to withhold their support. Similarly, only three Democrats in 10 said they strongly favored they either voted with reservations or because they disliked the other And to do that, they must make candidates. Supporters of Mr. the case that their party could actu-Tsongas were the most likely to say ally win with a nomince who sidethey made their choices out of disstepped the primaries and lacked

like for the alternatives. The former Massachusetts senator, whose name remained on the ballot even though be suspended his campaign nearly three weeks ago, had encouraged New Yorkers to vote for him with a statement Sunday that he might actively resume campaigning depending on

the outcome in the primary. On the Republican side, CBS News reported that exit polls showed Mr. Bush running into some of the same discontent: Half of Republican voters in Kansas. and about a third in Wisconsin and Minnesota, said they wanted an-

other candidate to vote for. The Clinton eamp quickly played down any possibility that Mr. Tsongas might return to the contest and win the nomination, pointing ont that he would have to get 87.1 percent of the remaining

The voting Tuesday ended a dra-matic stretch in what has been a Pennsylvania, which with its mix-ture of big cities and urban areas has voted a lot like New York in topsy-turvy primary season.
With his strong victories in the March 17 primaries in Michigan and Illinois, Mr. Clinton drove Mr. ethnic mix is not so rich, hut the Tsongas from the contest and in the eyes of most Democratic leaders seemed unlikely to face a strong challenge from Mr. Brown. All this changed abruptly on March 24, when Mr. Brown won

the Connecticut primary and forced the Clinton camp to train its sights on Mr. Brown.

DEMOCRATIC RESULTS NEW YORK Precincts reporting: 99% WISCONSIN 

rown, 261,950 . Tsongas, 106,051 ..... KANSAS Precincts reporting: 100% Brown, 20.983 . . . . . . 13% MINNESOTA Precincts reporting: 97%

Clinton, 60,628 33% Brown, 58,822 32% Tsongas, 42,319 23% REPUBLICAN RESULTS WISCONSIN Precincus reporting: 99% KANSAS Precencts reporting: 100%

. .... . 62% Bush, 131,698 Buchanan, 31,580... David Duke, 5,825. MINNESOTA Precincis reporting: 97% b. 83,501

# In Japan, Nothing but Worship for a 'Trendsetter'

By Andrew Ranard

TOKYO - It's not as if it basn't turned up in literature. E. L. Doctorow used Disneyland for a sardonic scene in "The Book of Daniel," and Ken Kesey raked American culture over the coals in "The Demon Box: An Essay." a nightmarisb roller coaster ride through a psychiatric convention at Disney World in Florida. These were my thoughts while visiting Tokyo Disneyland with a class of 30 Tokyo Metropolitan cops. They were my students. and chaperoning them was an extracurricular duty at our language school.

For the hundredth time, one asked. "Which is better, L. A. Disneyland or To-kyo Disneyland?" I fumbled the answer. I was exhausted. It was cold. Cops, culture shock and Disneyland — a very bad trip.

This was my first taste of the mysterious popularity of Disneyland in Japan. An annual \$60 million license agreement run by a 100 percent Japanese venture. Oriental Land Company, Disneyland is a paragon of a successful husiness. In 1990, il had 2,300 full-time and 10,200 part-time "cast members" alone. In 1991, its eighth year, its 100 millionth guest arrived. In the last six years Disneyland's husiest day has been New Year's Eve, a traditional holiday in Japan normally spent with the family and on a visit to a shrine. Another hig day is Christmas Eve, when young Japanese couples make it the main item on a "date course" that includes dinner and seduction at a hotel.

Disneyland has affected lifestyle in Japan. Indeed, its PR materials, full of colorful graphs and stansnes, boast that it is a "trendsetter." One table, which looks a little like an astrological chart, matches year by year milestones at Disneyland with historical events and cultural trends that have swept Japan during the last decade. It's an accurate pop history of Japan,

In 1983 (Disneyland Grand Opening: boom in women's magazines); 1984 (10 millionth guest; the automatic-focus camera and computer-games boom); 1986 (30 millionth guest: Halley's Comet; Tokyo Economic Summit and the arrival of Japan's egoistic New Generation, the shinjinrui): 1987 (40 millionth guest; stock market falls and "couch potatoes"); 1988 160 millionth guest and "double-incomeno-children" married couples boom); 1989 (Heisei Era starts; 70 millionth guest; perestroika and "job-hopping" boom); 1990 (9.66 million people travel overseas; 90 millionth guest: "fuzzy-logic" technology and ecology booms).

Ostensibly, there is no relation between Disneyland's X-millionth guest milestones and the fashion and lifestyle booms. Indeed, the table is a model of the intuitive. soft-sell. Japanese approach 10 advertising. But there is a connection, of course. The connection is Japan's overnight wealth and the country's sudden desire for leisure time, itself a "trendy" concept in Japan. Disneyland — on 204 acres (82 hectares) of reclaimed land next to sclerotic Tokyo - has met a dire need: li has provided a spacious playground where af-fluent Japanese, not just families with children but young adults, can escape the country's formidable realities, overwork and overcrowding.

In "The Book of Daniel," Mr. Doctorow makes an observation about "the preemptive powers of the Disney organization with regard to Western culture." Disneyland is "abbreviated sborthand culture for the masses," which requires of the recipient a "rich psychic relation to his country's history and language and literature." Unenchanted Mr. Doctorow noted Disneyland's denatured preempting of "Alice in Wonderland" (a "surreal work by a benign deviate genius") and "Huckleberry Finn" ("a nightmare of childhood in confrontation with American social reali-

In the realm of preemption, the United States and Japan are soul sisters. America preempts immigrant brainpower and labor: Japan preempts technology and se-lected foreign culture. The countries are mirrors of each other in their lust to absorh. In Japan. jeans. Western movie idols. lifestyle booms and fashions, and the twice preempted foreign icons of Disneyland are just a handful of fully assimilated phe-

The Japanese are capable of doing this wholesale without hlinking an eye. "West Hollanda Mura, East Disneyland," goes a saying, a comparison of Disneyland to Holland Village, a large re-creation of 17th-century Dutch culture in Nagasaki. In Japan, there are love hotels with the Statue of Liberty on them, and in some theme parks replicas of Buckingham Pal-ace, the Paris Opera and Khmer temples.

Tokyo Disneyland is fashionable, how-ever, partly because it fits in with indige-nous tastes. Consider Japan's highly sophisucated video animation industry or manga (comies), which run from saecharinely innocuous for teenage girls to scatological for males, even providing educational materials on economic and trade tensions. Character goods — not just Dis-ney's, hut Snoopy and Hello Kitty la wideeyed Japanese cat which appears to be all head) - cater to a cult of the cute, enormously popular in Japan.

Cute is related to a phenomenon the Japanese call meruhen, a face-lift of the German term Märchen (fairy talet, Meruhen is a powerful emotion with Japanese adults, especially young women. It is anything that evokes the fairy-tale sense of wonder and innocence of childhood, escape into the coddled time before the harsh onset of adult realities. Disneyesque castles, real European ones. Grimm's fairy tales, the Wizard of Oz. traditional Japanese toys, all are part of a vast chimera of

It is inconceivable to imagine Japanese employees at Disneyland protesting regulations on appearance. In Japanese society mustaches and beards are rare, salarymen march off to work in a long blue and gray line of suits, and office ladies wear uniforms. The fantasy worlds of Disneyland, and those found in manga and video animation, are a strong antidote to Japan's

Andrew Ranard is a Tokyo-based writer,

### DISNEY: In This Newest Country, There Is the Potential for a Wall-to-Wall Population As a result. Goldman Sachs

### (Continued from page 1)

Vallée as in California: There will be endless strips of hamburger joints and cheap hotels. This, he said, is the real meaning of cultur-

Disney estimates that it will receive 11 million visitors to the park in the first year of operation. Many analysts believe that estmate is on the conservative side. Euro Disney has a potential market 50 percent higger than in

the United States, in an area 50 percent smaller. Frank G. Wells, Disney's president, said last year that European growth was the key to the company's future.

"If you look at the projec-ons," he said, "the enormity of growth in Europe exceeds that of any other geographic section of the world."

from the start. Even so, "the reports we are getting are that bookings are not coming in as quiekly as expected," said Howard Carr of the Travel Trade Gazette in London. The reason seems to be the

Disney executives say the theme park will be "capacity constrained" — meaning packed — United States.

At 740 francs or more for a family of four. Euro Disney is much more expensive than the higger theme parks in the United States, and its more than 5.000 hotel rooms are pricey. Mr. Carr said that after adding

up the sums, many people in Brit-ain bave realized they can visit Disney World in Florida for not much more, with sunshine guar-

The theme park was finished on time and within its hudget of 22 billion francs. Financial analysis say Disney invested only about 1.25 hillion francs of its own money in the project. The rest came from private investors, a consortium of banks and the French government. The Disney corporation retains 49 percent of the public company that will operate the

Analysts said Disney needs the European foothold because it has run out of places to grow in the

There, it has not been entirely successful recently. U.S. theme park attendance is falling, and analysts have been downgrading earnings estimates. The company bas milked most of the value out of videocassene sales. Its record division has got off to a shaky



and Company took Disney off its recommended list and recently issued a critical report on the corporation's prospects.

Andrew Hunter of Hoare Govett said that because property values are flat or falling. Euro

Disneyland shares are "expecting too much." Lindsay Russell of the Nomura Research Institute said the shares were "too expensive." But even the pessimists expect Euro Disney to succeed. They differ only about the amount of

profits it will make, Because of Disney's hard-nosed business practices, French commentators liken the corporation to Donald Duck's miserly uncle Scrooge, known as Picsou here. The company is being sued by several contractors who claim they are still owed 800 million francs for extra work and modifications - about two-thirds as much as Disney's own direct in-

vestment in the theme park. French employees, graduating with rictus smiles from Disney's training program, are having to adapt to what Spy magazine called the company's "squeaky clean totalitarianism." A labor in-spector has challenged Disney's strict dress and appearance code in a case still before the courts.

# KITSCH: Sterile Diorama Crammed With Pseudo-Events, Where Life Is But a Theme

(Continued from page 1) have a taste for phantasmagorie kitsch. Euro Disney exists because of two major schisms in contemporary culture. One between travel and tourism. The other, between education and entertainment. Calderón wrote a play "La Vida Es Sueño."

For Euro Disney life is not a dream, but a Disney stands for tourism and entertainment, which is to say it is not for the high-minded, hut it is for people - of whatever nationality —who are pleased to demonstrate their trade or sporting affiliations by means of logos on trucker's caps. There is a surprising number of these peo-

ple about The statistics of Euro Disney are reminiscent, in their size and horrific suggestiveness, of the awful aggregate of numbers spat out by World War I. With a total projected size of 5,000 acres (about oneifth the area of Paris), 5,200 hotel rooms already available and an anticipated attendance of 11 million in its first year, Euro Disney and its shows, rides, themed shops and themed restaurants threaten to shift Europe's center of gravity, Anyway, it's an ill wind. Maybe the Louvre will be empty

There is no gainsaying the optimism, commitment and quality of Euro Disney.

doubly damaging because it is so effortless to consume. Life is a theme: Camp Davy Crockett, Sleeping Beauty's Castle (43 meters tall), a botel got up to look like a Rhode Island clapboard mansion (architect: Robert A. M. Stern), Sequoia Lodge ("for a Rocky Mountain high without leaving Europe") and Mainstreet USA (from an original idea by Charles Dickens) are demonstrations of the great Disney machine bumming mightly on well-lubricated bearings, extruding seamless and in-offensive themes. It is all so undemandingly mindless, the Prince of Wales might have been the master architect. There is no grit in the mechanism, no flies in the soup, no truculent waiters, no exaltation, no boredom. Forget exploration or hazard: Euro Disney offers a version of culture

with the effect of intravenous Valium and elevator music. This is where the travel-tourism and education-entertainment distinction comes to light. The reason why travel is better than tourism and education better than entertainment is that, ultimately, they are more rewarding for everyone. Such pleasures as there may be in tourism

difference is hard work, risk, effort; the things that distinguish worthwhile experiences from the worthless ones. Euro Disney is kitselt; it is bad art. This is not to say that it will not be immensely popular be-cause, as H. L. Mencken knew, no one ever went bust underestimating the public's taste. With its roster of postmodern architects and its seductive catalogue of risk-free themes - no Liverpool dockside or Naples back alley here — Euro Disney takes underestimation to new beights.

But wait a minute. Maybe the synthetic and saccharine easy-listening experience will soon acquire a period charm. Euro Disney has plans through to 2017, but I wonder if new technology will make it redundant before then. You don't bave to be a bappy-clappy Silicon Valley hippie to see that computer-driven virtual reality is set to upstage Euro Disney before the millennium. The first stage of the separation of tourism from travel may have been to jet in jumbos of credulous, uninquisitive proles to look at synthetic tahleaux, board them for the night and jet them back again, but the crucial second stage will be to make them stay at home strapping on virtual-reality body stockings and having a

a brilliantly buffed-up exercise in professional leisure management, but equally the fastidious aesthete is lost for words at the grotesque vulgarity of it all, a vulgarity diminishes the potential for delight. The nition television and some fiendishly powcriul chips.

I like to think that by the turn of the century Euro Disney will have become a deserted city, similar to Angkor Wat or Arc-et-Senans: a haunting reminder of a knowing, but innocent, past age. Those hungry for the tourist experience or avid for entertainment will let the fingers of their virtual-reality gloves do the walking. The rest of us can get back to traveling. and here is Disney's greatest opportunity yet. With eye-popping professionalism, Euro Disney turns the dirt and danger of the American frontier into a cloving, un-

demanding, perfectly safe, synthetic, val-ucless, themed sensation. By about 2001 only real travelers will be moving around the globe. If only Disney's nerveless, competent, entirely safe and thoroughly professional expertise could be applied to the dirt and danger of the world's great airports, then a great service would be done for civilization. Alas, the

same cannot be said for Euro Disney. Stephen Bayley is the author, most recenth. of Taste: The Secret Meaning of

### and entertainment are in any case as-COO: Europe Takes Back Its Due, From American Magic Nurtured in the Old Country

(Continued from page 1) the last of a long series. Hollywood is the high place not of America's cultural imperialism but of Europe's! The Old Continent sent Charlie Chaplin, Fritz Lang. Marlene. Garbo and many, many others who "colonized" the imagination of the New World. So forgive us for being wild ahout MGM-Universal-Warner Bros. about Broadway, about Satchmo singing, after Lolle Lenya, "Mack the Knife." We are only taking back our due, plus, as a premium, Orson Welles. Marilyn. Tex

Avery, brothers, sisters. And Walt Disney. Your elite sneers. Part of our own elite shares that disdain for fast food, ice cream, soft or hard rock and the fun fair, Disneystyle. Cinema, well all right, it's an art. even if it is the seventh. But the ghost train. the roller coaster and hot dogs! Such an aristocratic disdain for little popular pleasures is nothing new. It's an old habit. Today, it is in the best taste to rush to the Parisian retrospective of the painter Toulouse-Lautrec. But bow vulgar be was, 100 years ago, this dwarf dauher, who frequented disreputable places. Didn't be go

Foire du Trône, the Luna Park of its era? Turn, merry-go-rounds! I belong to those who from childhood loved tightrope walkers, the caterpillar, the scenic railway, Ferris wheels, guinguenes, And the Moulin de la Galette with Renoir, And "La Ronde" with Max Ophüls, And Sunday walks with Raymond Queneau. Kindly seven dwarfs. make yourselves at home, here you will never be invading, just coming home. The fact that Mickey and Minnie man-

age to draw against them the holy alliance of right-thinking progressives and conservatives ought to bring them the Oscar for humor. When the grumpy Allan Bloom compares Disneyland to Plato's cavern. that hell of ignorance and servitude, I have to laugh. When one of Bloom's Parisian emulators accuses me of devoting my books to Ausebwitz, the Gulag, fundamentalism, while the real drama of the end of this century, they say, is mass-media Disney-ization and Coca Cola-ization. I shrug my shoulders slightly and leave my critics to their blasphemy. Perhaps I am wrong to smile. Along with the hate that the little mouse for the rat, as its detractors call it awakens, wrapped in a ridiculous

to sketch his "Goulue" in the booths of the and overweening eliusm, there also figures a raging and sometimes ravaging provin-

cialism. The Austrian essayist Karl Kraus, early in this century, contrasted the periphery and the metropolis, the closed, exclusive horizon of his province (Vienna, where one lived to eatt and the catch-all openness of the European capital (Berlin. where one are to live, fast food already!]. He unwittingly anticipated coming tragedies. City of light, cosmopolitan, Jewish, high place of pleasures and cabarets. Berlin was reconquered by the well-disciplined and right-thinking province under the leadership of a man of Austrian origin named Adolf. Don't count on me to restore the wall of the Atlantic or of Berlin to bar the way of the inopportune little mice and their cellulose companions.

The serious minds who head off - without Witz - on crusade are missing the provisional and imaginary side of the place. The visitor himself does not confuse the dream and the reality; buying his admission ucket, he knows well that he who laughs on Sunday, works on Monday. The stroller will not marry Cinderella or live in

Sleeping Beauty's castle. Sometimes he allows himself a little humor and savors. along with his popcorn, this "end of history" that so causes professors to cogniate

and split hairs. The end of the game haunts simple souls as much as it does intellectuals with diplomas. Who doesn't dream about that vast terminus where violence would end in games, where suffering would only be a memory, where anxiety would be reduced to the dizziness caused by swings and roller coasters, where future and present would become one and the same? Pretentious people find such an omega point in current world events, embodied for Francis Fukuyama by President Bush, or for Fukuyama's maître Kojeve, by Stalin, or for that maitre's maitre, Hegel, by Napoleon. Populists, like myself, prefer to celehrate history's last word, or the new world order, the fulfillment of all the promises. at the Foire du Trône or in Marne-la-Vallèe, his less false and only lasts a few hours. It's more fun, and it costs less,

André Glucksmann is the author, most recently, of "Le Xleme Commandement" (The 11th Commandment).

# Baker and Sununu Spent \$774,000 on Their Private Trips

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of former White House chief of staff John H. Sununu used military planes for personal and political travel at a cost to suspayers of \$774,000 over 26 months and reim-

bursed less than 8 percent of that

cost, according to congressional

A General Accounting Office study of 222 trips by 11 senior State James A. Baker 3d and the administration officials found that 35 were made by Mr. Sununu and Mr. Baker solely for political or personal reasons. Congressional officials have

moved to curb benefits not needed

to perform their legislative johs

They also bave sought to put the

administration on the defensive.

tor. Richard G. Darman, about White House perks. The General Accounting Office. the investigative arm of Congress. put the cost of the 35 nonofficial trips at \$774,330. The government

day he planned to question Presi-

dent George Bush's budget direc-

Mr. Baker, who is required by presaircraft for security reasons.

for each trip.

Senator Dennis DeConcini. rules calling for officials to pay the \$413.276 cost of those trips, the

Democrat of Arizona, said Tues- equivalent commercial coach [are accounting office said. After a draft of the audit was leaked last week. The most frequent user of mili- Mr. Baker said he would stop using tary planes for personal travel was military planes for personal travel.

Mr. Sununu, who resigned under idential order to travel by military fare for his use of government transport for personal reasons, ac-He made 11 purely personal trips cumulated \$361 054 in costs for 16 during the period studied and reim-political and eight personal trips. was reimhursed \$61,585 under bursed \$17,009 of the estimated and reimbursed \$44,576.

# Herald Tribune.

# China and Two Senators

As a sovereign country, China is free to decide which foreigners it will admit, and when But it foolishly insults the U.S. Senate and the American people by withholding visas from two leading senators who hoped to make a fact-finding trip this month to Tibet. The senators might help Beijing appreciate its mistake - by proceeding with their fact-finding from Washington.

Claiborne Pell who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and David Boren, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, were apparently harred because they have tried to attach human rights conditions to Beijing's "most favored nation" trade status. Mr. Peli has also criticized China's policies in Tibet.

China has little to gain from its petulance. True, if the senators were allowed to proceed with their visit they might meet Tibetans who assert that Chinese occupation threatens

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# The Wrong Way in Peru

President Alberto Fujimori of Peru has done something desperate and wrong in dissolving the National Congress, locking up critics and journalists and suspending the constitution. No one aware of the strains on democracy in Peru will dismiss the frustrations that evidently led him to do it, but no one respectful of the values of democracy, and of democracy's value to Peru, will condone what he did.

Grinding poverty, the barbarous Shining Path insurgency, vicious drug traffickers, a frail civil society, a headstrong military — these are among the hurdens that have induced the incautious president to enlist the military in ousning the opposition-controlled legislature. Peruvians call it a "self-administered coup," the Organization of American States "an interruption of the democratic institutional political process." By whatever name, it achieves the perverse political feat of converting the Shining Path, until now a fringe assailant of the constitutional order, into its defender. President Fujimori has carelessly endangered his legitimacy.

Into the hreach steps the Organization of American States. With the Cold War gone, it is oo longer paralyzed in addressing military takeovers by a fear of condoning U.S. inter-

their distinctive culture and does violence to basic human rights. But they can meet Tibetans who think that way in America, and their trip would give Beijing a chance to make its own best case, on the scene. China also has an interest in wooing senators considering future trade sanctions. Those who have seen for themselves the way trade keeps ordinary Chinese in touch with the outside world are usually reluctant to force a rupture.

Senator Pell and Senator Boren ought to proceed with their fact-finding in Washington, inviting testimony from Tibetan na-tionalists and human rights activists as well as Chinese officials. That might lead China 10 demand that they come to Tibet for a more balanced picture - unless, of course. the reality is just what Tibetan critics say it is. Beijing's obstruction invites Americans to assume the worst.

# vention. It acted when the legislature and army pushed out the president in Haiti, and it could do no less when the president and

army pushed out the legislature in Peru. The OAS immediately spoke for restoration of democracy and summoned foreign ministers to Washington. Views vary on whether President Fujimori can vet rise above the prevailing sullen nationalism and meet those trying to keep his country engaged in the outside world, or whether he is a stubborn and lonely figure beyond being drawn back into the mispheric democratic fold.

The United States rightly joined the OAS statement and suspended aid (\$200 million and growing). In fact, Mr. Fujimori simplified Washington's policy choices. Before he acted, it was a close question whether the army's utility in fighting terrorists and traffickers compensated for its lagging record in human rights and corruption. With the army now on the illegal side, no justification remained for continuing U.S. support. Still, the United States does not enjoy the luxury of ignoring the source of 60 percent of American cocaine. Washington must stay engaged enough to get across the message that

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

# The Man With the Ball

in Tuesday's Democratic primary results.

Republicans could relish the complex new evidence that the Democrats seem never to tire of finding ways to tamisb their chances for victory in November.

Supporters of Paul Tsongas were enritled to a genuine "Wow! What a moral victory!" Their man wasn't even running, yet be ran twice as well as expected in New York. Jerry Brown's supporters could say,

"Hey, look how far we've come!" Only weeks ago the only number they could count on began "1-800." Now, with almost no money and no organization, the former California governor has gone from no-where to winning about a third of the vote in New York and Wisconsin.

And even people who favor None Of The Above, who hope to manipulate the entry of a new candidate in a brokered convention, could say: "Look — six voters out of 10 we need someone else if we're to beat George Bush in November.'

Even so, once all sides have put their particular spin on the results, those results need to be calculated - not in moral victories. momentum or restless dissatisfaction but rather in the inescapable arithmetic of wins, losses and delegates. And any way one slices the results, Bill Clinton won.

Tuesday did not give him the clarity or acceleration he must have hoped for. Dismayingly, half the New York Democratic voters told exit poll-takers that they

doubted he had the integrity to serve effectively as president. Even among those who voted for him in New York, half did so with reservations. Tuesday's elections produced progress so muddy and bloody as tn ensure that he will have to slog through Pennsylvania three weeks hence and then on and on till the closing California and New Jersey primaries in June.

Still, once all Tuesday's calculations are complete, Mr. Clinton will have won some-thing like 1,300 of the 2,144 delegates need-ed for nomination, and he will have a strong start on winning many of the rest. He may not be winning cleanly: each win leaves its scars. But he is the man with the ball. Even his foes acknowledge his endurance and organization. Those may, finally, be his decisive qualities, more important than his intelligent program for the country.

His endurance is likely to mock the easy pirouettes of people eager for a brokered ished, irresistible savior, Abdicating to such a choice would be like ordering the fullback, muddy and bruised after driving the ball close to the goal line, to hand it over to someone, uniform still sparkling, who was not willing to get in the game from the start.

Paul Tsongas, who preached his own sound economic sermon for months before dropping out, deserves more consideration than that Bill Clinton, who has resolutely stayed in and surmounted one obstacle after another, surely does,

-THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

# Chinese Political Reform, Too

China is to adopt a strong reformist program in which the existing political structure is expected to adjust itself in phases to a reforming economy. It means reforms of agriculture, incentives to farmers, sumulauon of production, price reform, decentralization of foreign trade, the introduction of stock exchanges, joint ventures with foreign companies and the creation of special economic zones along the southern coasts in which private sector investment is encouraged. However, the China scenario focuses attention on the need [for] political systems, or at least their structural hasis, to adapt to a free market economy.

### - Dialogue (Dhaka). Black Sea Fleet: A Time Bomb

President Leonid Kravchuk has signed a decree placing the Black Sea fleet, which has long been a bone of contention between Kiev and Moscow, under Ukraine's control. That step may radically change the dynamics of Russian-Ukrainian relations. This was an expected response by Ukraine to a recent statement by Boris Yeltsin on his intention to place the fleet under Russian control. Mr. Kravebuk issued his decree during the work of the

Russian parliament. A war of decrees is

not as dangerous as a war of the parliaments, which can easily grow into a hot fight, with unpredictable consequences.

Ukraine does not seem to understand what is going on in Russia, just as Russia does not realize the situation in Ukraine. otherwise Mr. Yelisin's statement on the Black Sea fleet would have been as sharp. The fleet itself can easily become an inde-

pendent party to the conflict. There is no agreement among the sailors: The ranks are for being under Russia, while many of the officers prefer Ukraine. This disagreement may be far more dangerous than the dis-agreement between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Kravchuk, On Tuesday, Mr. Yeltsin signed a decree to place the Black Sea fleet under the iurisdiction of Russia. So the situation is like a time bomb that has started ticking. — Nezavisimaya Gazeta (Moscow).

### Bad News in Latin America

Peru's palace coup sets a dismaying ex-ample for the rest of Latin America, which has seen a shift from dictatorship to democracy during the past decade. A coup at-tempt in Venezuela in February and now events in Peru are ominous reminders that power in much of Latin America still rests to a disturbing extent with the military, and that real democracy remains a distant dream.

- The Sacramento (Californio) Bee.

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# **OPINION**

# Turn the Pentagon to International Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon staff members replayed old tunes recently with their leaked musings about cross-border threats from rogue states and America's dominance as the global policeman. Likewise, Charles Krauthammer remains stuck on two misconceptions: that the United States must prevent its allies from achieving "superpower multipolarity" by using its own pre-dominance to police the world, and that "collective

Washington should take the lead to create a UN rapid deployment force and make available 'on call' to the Security Council a set number of American forces.

internationalism" is a fatal abdication of power. ("In Fact, This Pentagon Paper Happens to Make Sense," Opinion, March 19).

The real dangers of the post-Cold War era lie in the scores of conflicts within countries that kill tens of thousands of civilians, push millions of refugees across borders and cause great property and environmental damage. The only plausible interventions to manage these dangers are those being organized through collective decision-making - in other words, collective internationalism.

America risks becoming the isolationist super-power. There is neither the political will nor the legal authority for the United States to intervene unilaterally in countries where conflicts now rage or simmer. And congressmen are going hallistic over even quite small peacekeeping costs. Al-though some American soldiers are UN observers. none is assigned to the UN peacekeeping forces that are increasingly being relied upon —in Yugo-slavia, Cambodia, El Salvador and perhaps soon in

By David J. Scheffer

Haiti, Somalia and Nagomo-Karabakh - to cope with internal conflicts and shaky cease-fires. While the Pentagon speculates about future Iraqs, Rus-

sian troops wearing UN armbands patrol Croatia.

Nor is there much American enthusiasm to build up the military capabilities of regional bodies such as the Organization of American States and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe - that will become more engaged, with or without U.S. participation. The action today is with collective internationalism and its missions of mediation, peacekeeping and enforcement. The Pentagon and columnist Krauthammer unwittingly isolate American forces from the real enemies — internal aggression and human rights atrocities - that collective internationalism is confronting.

The United States must fundamentally reorient its global military role, from creeping isolationism to collective internationalism, including collective interventionism. The world desperately needs collective interventions for worthy causes. There is a growing consensus that internal conflicts can be threats to international peace and security and that human rights are not "internal affairs." America will exercise far more flexibility in re-

sponding to these internal conflicts if it focuses its military planning on them and engages more directly in multilateral peacekeeping and enforcement actions. Otherwise, historians will call America's single-mindedness the isolationism of the 1990s.

Mr. Krauthammer's fears about such powers as China blocking America's freedom of action over-lonk the trends and sophisticated politics of the post-Cold War era. China has not cast a single veto against strong UN Security Council actions in recent years, and would do so now at its political and economic peril. Even if China blocks future UN action, collective in ternarionalism will evolve in new directions to uphold the principles of international

law that in the end Mr. Kraudrammer wants de-fended. The United States likely will not do it alone. Nor is there much chance of Germany and Japan rushing to achieve military predominance. They see power quite differently—as a function of

the global economy. America can avoid "super-power multipolarity" by bringing these two giants into the Security Council on a permanent basis, where they can flex their muscles diplomatically rather than build up forces simply to match America's daily grab for dominance. The era before us will be one of humanitarian

imperatives from which America must not shrink. The Pentagon should reassess the real threats and train forces for multilateral action in internal conflicts - particularly for humanitarian purposes and for collective responses to interstate aggression.

The U.S. share of UN peacekeeping expenses should be shifted from the strapped State Department budget to the defense budget. American political and military leaders need to give priority to UN and other collective operations in order to galvanize entrenched Cold War bureaucrats.

The Gulf War and its messy aftermath show the need to build a United Nations capability to deter potential aggressors by means of rapid deployment forces that can intercede in time to prevent crossborder assaults and can protect peoples within national borders from internal aggression.

Washington should take the lead to create a UN rapid deployment force as envisaged by the UN Charter, and ultimately make available "on call" to the Sengit Council a set number of U.S. forces.

the Security Council a set number of U.S. forces remaining under American command - for deterrence, enforcement and humanitarian missions. The new reality, however hard it may be to swallow, cautions that old-style military predomi-nance is a straigacket, not a liberator.

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

# The Central Banks Are Running Economic Policy

T OKYO — Money is the ront of (nearly) all politics in this year of global recession and wall-to-wall electioneering.

I do not mean campaign spend-ing, which is the money of politics. The more elusive topic is the polines of money: the policies that politicians promise to pursue to revive growth fight inflation, reduce un-

employment — and get your vote.
In Britain, Japan, ftaly, France and America, the candidates have been husy obscuring a central reali-ty of the modern global economy in hard times. For all their promises. the politicians have lost or surrendered most of their power to affect their national economies.

They have turned that power over to central bankers. Government economic policy in this decade consists of waiting for the Federal Reserve or other central banks to raise or lower interest rates. I stretch the point to make it.

Governments can still cajole or coerce most central banks if they choose to do so. National legislatures can intervene and spend money to hoost sagging growth rates, if they dare,

But many governments have abandoned the more controversial tools of economic policy-making. The anti-tax, anti-spend mood of electorates has forced unilateral fiscal disarmament on the politicians. Look at Britain, where voters go to the polls today. Labor's surge in the campaign has been powered by Neil

Kinnock's assertions that dramatically change the Conserva-tives' economic policies if he wins. Labor has pledged repeatedly to "do what is necessary" to prevent a devaluation of the pound. That means "as a last resort, putting up interest rates" in the midst of the By Jim Hoagland

current depression, the Financial Times noted last week with awe. Labor's promise conveyed to voters "a credible approach to running the economy" after 13 years in the wilderness, the newspaper added.

Devaluations were used in past British recessions to temporarily boost exports, lower interest rates and/or provide jobs. But this year devaluation would challenge the fis-cal and monetary discipline im-posed on the Bank of England hy Britain's membership in the European Monetary System.

The system ties the value of the pound and most other European currencies to the Deutsche mark and thus to German interest rates, which are at punishingly high levels because of the fear of inflation that rules the Bundesbank. The other central banks in the EMS have to keep their interest rates and currency values on a par with Germany's, The two main British parties have

Bundesbank and America's Federal Reserve in going very slowly in stimulating the economy. Only after Japan's credit squeeze became se-

Our duty is to maintain a noninflationary, sustainable growth led hy domestic demand, and not look for short-term boosts of demand,"

been fighting to see which will best

have triggered inflationary policies

to combat unemployment and erod-

ing purchasing power, Instead President François Mitterrand promoted

Pierre Beregovoy, the architect of

France's German-centered economic

him to continue those policies.

olicies, to prime minister and told

The Bank of Japan emulates the

tary policies in Britain.



Mikio Wakatsuki deputy governor of Japan's central bank, told me when I asked why central bankers were responding slowly and nig-gardly to anguished cries for pump-The punishing defeats inflicted on France's Socialists in regional elections last month would once priming in an election year. "We must do nothing that disturbs the

global balance."

In Europe, he continued, "there is a political will to have an anti-inflationary convergence of national policies to create a single currency. In America in this political year it is striking that both parties seem to emphasize reducing the deficit, not increasing spending. In the 1990s, the world is chasing sound money.

That is the right direction." Mr. Wakatsuki's views on Ja-pan's own economic challenges will be taken up in a future column. The point here is his stress on the pursuit of global "sound money," The concept has its appeal. But the way in which central banks are si-

lently becoming — by default — the repositories for national economic policy-making is disconcerting. The process limits public accountability. Politicians promise change and then in office complain that the central banks will not let them deliver it.

This monetary alibi has been a central feature of George Bush's economic non-policy for four years. The Democratic candidates have so far not been very persuasive that they will reclaim the powers they would need to fulfill the promises they have

made on the campaign trail.

American voters deserve in this bate about what national leaders can and cannot do to affect economic change in today's interdepen-dent world. Voters everywhere deserve better than a continuation of false promises and monetary alibis.

The Washington Post.

# The Immigration Challenge Is Harder for Germans

PARIS - Germans bave more than once turned rightward since the war. There were ephemeral "neo-Nazi" movements in the 1950s, and at the end of the 1960s a rightist party did well in regional elections, oarely missing representa-

tion in the federal parliament. Three years ago the far-right Republican Party got more than 7 percent of the vote in European Parliament elections and won nearly 10 percent in some southern German municipal elections. Thus last Sunday's strong showing by these same Republicans t 10.9 percent - pins 2.1 percent won by two other small right-ist groups) in the Baden-Württemberg parliamentary election, and the

This is the East European conception of nationality, based on ethnic origin rather than on secular citizenship, and the source of much grief in that part of the world.

6 percent won hy the neo-Nazi German People's Union in Schleswig-Holstein, are not quite as dramatic as many have made out — including Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The chancellor's Christian Democrais lost their controlling majority in prosperous Baden-Württemberg for the first time in 20 years, good reason for his shock; out the right's success is explicable in non-catastrophic terms.

There are two reasons why the electorate in these Lander voted against the major parties, the Christian Demo-crats and Social Democrats. The first is economic discontent ann difficulty, in part the result of Mr. Rohl's politically motivated generosity in exchanging East Germany's internationally worthless currency for Dentsche marks on a onc-to-one basis at the time of unification. This greatly added to the costs of unification.

The East German economy was in much worse condition than expected. The agency handling privatization of East German enterprises has found itself compelled to do what the AmerBy William Pfaff

ican authorities have been doing in the savings and loan debacle: paying people to haul away the moribund enterprise - and even that is not going too successfully.

Germany has also given more aid than anyone else to the former Soviet Union, and invested more in Eastern Europe. The aid underwrites the recall of the Soviet armies still in Eastern Germany. Bonn is building housing for them in their own country and attempting to improve the economic opportunities to which they return. The domestic German economy

experiences high interest rates and inflationary national wage demands. plus husiness pressure for tax cuts. There is a popular revolt against the promise Germany made at the Maas-tricht summit in December to replace the cherished Deutsche mark with a common European currency unit. All this makes voters apprehensive.

The second motive for the rightist vote was hostility toward immigrants in general, and specifically to those mostly Asians — claiming to be politi-cal refugees. Germany's constitution offers asylum to all genuine political refugees, a response to the fact that Germany's own anti-Nazi militants of the 1930s and '40s survived - those who did survive - thanks to the willineness of (some of) Germany's neighbors to give them political refuge.

But most of those who today claim to be political refugees are actually economic refugees — a dreadful con-dition itself, but potentially that of millions in the Third World. Neither Germany nor any other European country is prepared to take in large numbers of foreigners simply looking for work. However, Germany admits each applicant for asylum and houses him or her while investigating each a lengthy affair. There is a popular reaction against this, and the two ma-

jor parties cannot agree on what to do. The refugee/immigration problem exists everywhere in prosperous Western Europe, ft is chiefly responsible for the rise of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in France, and it contributed to the success of the populist and separatist "leagues" of northern ftaly in the Italian legislative elections Sunday and Monday, Germany is more fortunate than

Italy. Italy has a political-constitu-

tional problem for which po immedi-

ate solution is apparent. Germany's economic problems actually are good problems, linked to eventual gains in national prosperity and success. Sacrifice today can reasonably be expected to produce prosperity in East Germany and Eastern Europe tomorrow, and greater trade and prosperity for Ger-many. Sacrifices made now to reinforce the European Community's singie market and fiscal integration also contribute to a more successful future.
The had problem Germany faces

is the tension provoked by the immigration issue. This has a particular character in Germany because Ger-many hases nationality on "blood" rather than on residence. You are not a German by being born in Germany. but rather by possessing German "blood." This writer, who speaks no German, who has never lived there and whose only connection with Germany is that his paternal grandparents left Baden for the United States a century ago, has a better legal claim of a Turkish worker in Germany, born in Germany, educated there, culturally German and speaking no

other language than German. This is the Fast European concep tion of nationality, based on ethnic origin rather than on secular citizenship, and the source of much grief in that part of the world. Minorities in one country claim nationbood in another, and governments make national claims on people who belong to other political jurisdictions — as in Yugoslavia today. Ethnic minorities are often denied full citizenship.

All the other major Western countries — the United States, Canada, Britain, France - base citizenship on hirth, residence or naturalization. All are ethnically diverse and historically have been immigrant nations or, as in Britain's case, have recently become so. As immigrant societies or former

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

colonial powers, all have long been accustomed to racial and cultural diversity. All take for granted social and

cultural assimilation of the immigrant. There is little to be done to alter the German position, deeply imbedded in its history and in German cultural assumptions. However, much care has to be taken that these attitudes of ethnic exclusivity are neither exploited nor exacerbated. When the Social Democratic Party refuses to allow any compromise in the constitution's protection of the right to political refuge, it both defends an admirable principle

and encourages its abuse. By doing the latter, it fuels a nationalist backlash among Germans. Last weekend demonstrated how serious that backlash has become. Immigration now is a major issue in the politics of all of Western Europe. It is more dangerous in Germany than anywhere else because of the ethnic or "racial" assumptions about nationality that have always been made in that country. This imposes a heavy responsibil-ity on the German political class.

International Herald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The writer is deputy prime minister and minister of the economy of Ukraine. K IEV — Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine has been determined to become a full member of the world community. But in the West Ukraine is seen as impredictable and unreasonable, particularly in its dealings with Russia. We are often charged with reckless nationalism, but the claim is seldom examined. Ukraine has been losing the prope-

To Ukraine

By Volodymyr Lanovov

ganda war. This creates unwanted and unnecessary dangers for everyone.

A principal explanation for the misperception is that news accounts and expert opinion in the West have a pro-Russian bias. For example, the 524 billion Western program of assistance announced last week was to-

strention to Ukraine's share in it. The explanation for this tilt is that the West has long had strong contacts with Moscow and poor contacts with Kiev. The former Soviet government and Communist Party funneled every thing through Moscow, they are gone

but the funnel remains.

The U.S. government's presence in Russia is substantial but not in Ukraine, which is the size of France. Hundreds of members of the international press corps are permanently, stationed in Moscow, but only a handful are found in Kiev. Western, business and academic ties have been almost exclusively with Russia.

There is alarm in the West when Ukraine questions the fate of tactical nuclear weapons that are being re-moved to Russia. But Western accounts never ask if Ukraine's questions have ment. What is happening to the weapons? Are they being destroyed, as agreed, or simply relocated in Russia? It surprises Ukrainians that the West, with its history of demands for verification in arms control, finds such concerns surprising.

Western representatives talk only with officials in Moscow about re-moval of the weapons. If the West does not talk with officials in Ukraine, aren't Ukrainians right to

raise their own alarms?

is to have an even smaller army. Western press reports have repeatpay its share of the debts.

But Ukraine also demands its IIII ? share of the assets. Nonetheless, the all the assets.

tions Security Council is now the Russian seat. Possibly the seat could not be divided. But is this true for Soviet embassies that are now Russian embassies, for Soviet hard-currency earnings that are now Russian, for Soviet gold — and for the Black Sea fleet, over which Box's Yettsin

with the hryvna, the new Ukrainian currency. Those few Western experts who have been to Kiev and have listened are convinced that everyone, including Russia, will be better served if Ukraine moves quickly to a new currency that can support its cconomic reforms. Introducing a new. currency is not reckless nationalism: it is responsible and necessary in order to preserve trade and develop-

Russia must understand that it has truly independent countries on its borders. The challenge Ukraine faces is to act as responsibly as possible. and to strengthen contacts with everyone, including Russia and the West, while it transforms its econo-

my, politics and society.

The challenge for the West is to work at strengthening ties with new countries such as Ukraine.

voted overwhelmingly for independence. Ukraine won't go back. New ther can the West. Throw off old there can the West. Throw off old the can the West. habits, come to Kiev and talk with Ukrainians about Ukraine.

The New York Times.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO:

1892: Venezuelan News

NEW YORK - The Herald's correspondent at Caracas telegraphs via Galveston that according to advices from La Guyara, another encounter has taken place between the Government troups and the rebels under General Crespo. The insurgents are said to have been utterly routed. Despite the reverses which the rebels have sustained, discontent is spreading among the people. Prices are being universally raised; meat is selling at 50 cents per pound. At Caracas and Valencia the lower classes are ready to rise when they hear news of the insurgent's victory.

1917: Northern Fighting

LONDON - Reuter's correspondent on the British front in France telegraphs that on Wednesday [April 4] the British artillery fire caused a terrific explosion behind the German lines near Arras. A sheet of

miles around. Aviators reported that the air disturbance was such that aeroplanes were tossed about like vessels by a tidal wave.

the ground trembled for sever

1942: Wartime Fashion WASHINGTON - From our New

York edinon: Simplification, not regimentation is the war cry for fashion, so there should be no tyran, ny. Stanley Marcus, chief of the ap-parel section of the War Production Board, officiated at a press conference here today [April 8] and and nounced the regulations that will at fect fall fashions and serve to stabilize the fashion industry for the duration of the war. Under general limitation order L-85, designers, manufacturers and stores will receive orders from the front. These regulations, based on the present trend in fashion, will not invalidate the ciothes that women are wearing now nor will they invalidate the merchandisc that is available in the stores.

Visit Kiev
And Listen
To IT

The West parrots the charge that Ukraine wants to create an army of 400,000 troops. It would be easy to talk with Ukrainians and find out that this would mean a more than twothirds reduction in troops now in Ukraine. Such a rapid reduction will create enormous problems. The diffrculty of finding work and housing for the former soldiers is the principal reason that the immediate reduction cannot be greater. The long-term plan

ed the propaganda that Ukraine was unwilling to carry its share of the debt of the former Soviet Union. Anyone who has visited Kiev knows that Ukraine has always agreed-to

West cooperates when Russia takes The Soviet seat on the United Na-

reasserted control on Tuesday? Perhaps the most revealing complaint associated with the Western misunderstanding of Ukraine in-volves its plan to replace the juble

economic relations with other countries, including Russia.

# **OPINION**

# Brown's Leftish Crusade Serves the Right's Cause

By George F. Will

supporting conservatism's agenda.

American conservatism has rhetorical and fiscal strategies for diminishing govenument power. One strategy is to peel away government's authority by flaying in rhetorically as an incestuous jumble of corrupt elites incapable of empathy with ordinary people and incompetent at government's basic tasks — budgeting, educating maintaining public works. Mr. Brown's rhetoric abets this strategy.

His flat-tax proposal serves the con-servative fiscal goals of reducing government power, shrinking its revenue base, cuttailing its ability to fine-tune soci-

### If Brown wants the modern state that liberalism has rationalized, he should not be shocked that he gets modern Washington.

ety's "fairness" and augmenting the privale sector's countervailing power. For example, he would end the deductibility of state and local taxes. This would ignite state tax revolts, particularly in ingh-tax states like New York which have become liberalism's last redoubts.

Mr. Brown is not an economic man, he is a moralist, and his tax plan is a measure for political hygiene. He be-lieves, plausihly, that radical simplification of the code would put out of husiness Washington's swarm of complicators who gain advantages from generally unnoticed nuances in legisla-tion and regulations.

Mr. Brown is extreme but not nutty then depicting Washington as a mare's nest of interests bending public power for private advantages. But his moralism stops short of acknowledging this: To-day's Washington is what you get when you have a hyperactive modern state using its myriad subsidizing and regulating activities to allocate wealth and opportumay in the name of "fairness" and for the ultimate benefit of elected officials.

Mr. Brown disdains his party's recent obsession with the tax code's "fairness." But the correct implication of his critique of Washington is that the modern gate is inherently unfair because it is so susceptible to manipulation by wellheeled and well-connected interests. It is amountain: He who wills the end wills the means to that end. If Mr. Brown wants the modern state that liberalism has rarionalized, he should not be shocked

that he gets modern Washington.

To be on the left is to believe this: The goal of politics is to capture state power to force egalitarian social

WASHINGTON — It is exquisite change. Mr. Brown's platform makes this problematic. The left's agenda presupposes a government strong in first resources and moral authority, Mr. Brown's rhetoric - the most acid anti-Washington rhetoric since George Wallace's (which prepared the ground for Reaganism) — and Mr. Brown's tax plan subvert both strengths.

Most arguments for progressive taxation are implausible or empirically unsupported. The arguments include: Progressivity is economically efficient because it stimulates rapid expansion of society's aggregate product; in a middleclass society government will not be generous to the poor unless the wealthy are thought to be paying disproportionately; the existence of the poor is caused by

the existence of the wealthy.

Belief in progressivity has weakened because of the belief that progressivity is usually vitiated by arcane tax-code provisions accessible to the wealthy who can hire experts who understand them.
Thus, when The New York Times asked
one unemployed person if Mr. Brown's
flat tax would "let the rich off the hook,"

the person replied, "What hook?"

Other reasons for today's weak commitment to progressivity are given hy Walter Blum of the University of Chicago Law School. He asks: Why does the middle class — a whopping majority that could act imperiously — not favor more confiscatory taxation of the weal-thy? Mr. Blum locates the answer in America's faith in energizing society with private property and private initiative:
"Members of the middle class," he

says, "may believe that their own selfinterests will be served better by a system which radiates the assumption that individuals are entitled to what they own rather than a system which radiates the assumption that the individuals are entitled only to what the government decrees they can keep,

Furthermore, economic distress moves America to the right, not the left, As America's economy falters, many Americans become more wary of the economic effects of progressivity on savings, invest-ment, entrepreneurship and industrions-ness generally. Also, the commitment in progressivity weakens as people become concerned that the existence of large pools of private wealth — a prerequisite for private hospitals, universities, re-search centers, publications and much more - is necessary to counteract the

encroachment of government on society, Mr. Brown and the raging of the left sharing his raft are riding on a wave of revulsion against the modern state that liberalism has made. And Mr. Brown is making the wave larger. In this, as in his self-congratulatory moralism, he is a reprise of the 1960s, when the campus left played a large part in provoking America's move to the right

Washington Post Writers Group.



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### **Peaceful Ethnicity**

Regarding the editorial "Two Cheers for Tutarstan" (March 25):

The question of what exactly consti-tutes a nation is central to the emerging global debate over the principle of self-determination. From Tatarstan to Eritrea, ethnic minorities within nation-states are judging themselves ready for autonomy in a world no longer dominated by superpowers. Are people with a common language, a common culture and traditional claims to territory and resources eligible for nauonhood? If so, there are about 3,000 to 5,000 nations in a world dominated by fewer than 200 nation-states, many of which had their borders defined by distant colonial rul-

ers with little regard for the wisbes and needs of the inhabitants. This process of disintegration is heir to the breakup of colonial empires, and while it holds great promise for a peaceful and tolerant cultural pluralism, it has also raised the specter of anarchic nationalism in both the industrialized North and the developing South. This shade may eventually be put to rest, however, by the plans for regional economic cooperation and localized cultural autonomy now emerging in Europe and Ethiopia. By making cooperation more profitable than conquest, the EC is waging peace in Brussels, and Ethiopia's new regime is building a democracy based on tolerance, ethnic representa-

tion and tribal regional control.

If decentralization and cooperation are to become the cornerstones of a "new world order" of cultural pluralism. the United Nations must be given the funding and the clout necessary to pro-mote tolerance and respect for human rights. It is my hope that the world will

soon be safe enough for universal selfdetermination through the recognition of our common interest, a sustainable and decent quality of life for all.

MICHAEL SHERIDAN. Düsseldorf, Germany.

### Time for World Care

Thomas Friedman ("U.S. Diplomats Seek a Guiding Light Through Palicy Mazes," Feb. 81 writes that "no one has come forward to give Washington the one-word foreign policy concept which containment was for 40 years."

It is staring us all in the face. One has only to read the Feh. 13 letter from Sadruddin Aga Khan ("The Sword of Environment Catastrophe Still Hangs") to see what it is.

The foreign policy of the United States, as world leader, will have one primary issue for the next 40 years. Without it, nothing will work, it encompasses everything from "small" wars, like that in the Gulf, to overpopuation: from the condition of the seas to that of the forests, the cities, the land. the air and the sky, It affects every being on earth, not just man, who thinks he owns everything. It is called World Care. It requires the limiting of technology and the enhancing of ecology everywhere on the planet.

These are the two poles between hich we will live, or make our graves. RICHARD FREMANTLE

### **Evenhanded for Peace**

Regarding "To Pursue Peace, Israelis Have to Be Able to Trust in America (Opinion, April 2) by Meir Rosenne: If the United States grants Israel the loans it seeks unconditionally, the Occupied Territories will be lost. Palesun-ians will be exicted and Israel will have earned the hatred of another generation of Arabs. Peace will have to wait another 50 years in order to satisfy a fanatical minority of Israelis. Yet Mr. Rosenne implies that un-

flinching support of Israel by the Unit-

There seem to be two views of peace. One assumes Israeli hegemony through military force. The other supposes a just and lasting peace based on mutual compremise and acceptance that most Ar-

abs and most Israelis would like to see. If we are to see real peace in the Middle East, America has to gain the "trust" of all and not just of one of the parties, by treating them as equals.

P EL KHOURY. Cambridge, England.

### Mitigating Circumstances In response to the report "Tyson Doubts He Can 'Deal With' His Prison Term"

(March 27) by E. R. Shipp: It seems to me that Mike Tyson got a raw deal, if not in the verdict then certainly in the sentence, which was eminently Politically Correct.

The plaintiff victim was a "beauty pageant" contestant. Let's face it, beauty contest participants rarely have the innocence or naivete of convent novinocente or markete or consent advi-inocente or markete or consent advi-women seeking fame and fortune on the sole basis of their physical beauty and sexual attractiveness. An evening on the town with a rich and famous boxing champion would be a feather in the cap of a beauty contestant.

The key point in the entire affair, it seems to me, was the plaintiff's volun-tarily accompanying of Mike Tyson to his hotel room at night. (Did he offer to show her his etchings?) He probably interpreted it as a promise of sexual favors, as many men would have.

Even so, if the plaintiff was opposed

Self-improvement, I said. Trying to

MEANWHILE

get a new job - a better job. Meeting

new people, Starting over again. Starting over is the American Day-

undergraduate university students are

older than 25. By the year 2000, those

"nontraditional students," as they are called by colleges, will be a majority of

and he forced himself upon her, then he ed States will lead to peace. How can this be reconciled with the ample evidence to the contrary? is guilty of tape. There is no question on this point. The question is one of extenuation and mitigation. To my way of thinking, a beauty pageant contestant going to the champ's hotel room with him at night constitutes not-sosubtle encouragement. She must bear some of the blame for what happened. The sentence deserves mitigation.

Instead, he gets six years. Such a sentence, handed down by a woman judge in the aftermath of the Hill-Thomas hearings and the Kennedy-Smith trial, is very PC. But is it justice?

STEPHEN KLEIN.

### **Election-Time High Jinks**

It's election time once again and those in power in the United States. Britain and France are lagging in the popularity polls. Perhaps it is time also for cheap election gimmicks — so let's bully Libya at the United Nations and impose sanctions. Then, later on, let's invoke Chapter 7 of the United Nation Charier, which permits the use of force. With the help of our "multinational" forces, we leaders might be able to regain the glory we enjoyed after the victory in the Gulf War and win our elections. Add Fidel Castro to the list. to really ensure electoral victory.

CHARLES MARCO.

Los ANGELES — "Amazing place, amazing people!" said a British friend after traveling across the United States for the first time. "People going back to school. Old people, too. Why does everybody do it bere?"

The undergraduate population, well, we all know that education is one of the things wasted on the young. There are few of us, I think, who would not jump at the chance to go back to school for a year or more, or just camp out in a at the chance to go back to school for a year or more, or just camp out in a library looking for answers, now that we

The American Way Leads

The Lucky Back to School

By Richard Reeves

finally know the questions worth asking. A man named Ray Jenkins is a hero of mine. In 1964, when he was a reporter in Alabama, he won a Nieman fellowship. a paid trip to Harvard for a year to audit any classes you choose or just do anything you want. Mr. Jenkins wanted to read. He walked into Widener Library the day he got to Cambridge and, basically, walked out a year later.

Back in Alabama, he became the editor of the Montgomery Advertiser and came to believe that he could not really do his job well without a better under standing of how the law worked. In 1972 he enrolled in the University of Alabama Law School; he studied at night and graduated in 1976. He didn't like the law much — the immorality and materialism of it bothered him — but he knew what he was dealing with as a journalist after that, I envy that.

And I admire the nontraditional types I see on campuses all over the country now — 60 percent of them women. I am inld. Some of that has to do with my own age. I speak a good deal at colleges, and it's a pleasure not to have to try to explain the Korean War to kids.

Some of what I am talking about is just the enjoyment of learning or of reading Shakespeare or Jefferson or Mark Twain after you have a vague idea of what they were talking about (Call it life.) Some is affirmation of recent studies indicating that mental ability is not so much related to age as to the amount of mental stimulation a brain, new or old, gets on a regular hasis. Apparently

you can teach an old dog new tricks.

Most of it is career-driven. That's fine,
too, I was educated as an engineer in the 1960s, but I don't think there is much chance I could get back to it because there aren't many jobs around for men expert with slide rules and vacuum tubes. So, Memphis State University has a

program called MINI. As in "Move Into New Identity." Chatham College in Pittsburgh has a dormitory for older stu-dents. \$375 a month including 10 cafeteria meals a week. The University of California at Santa Cruz - that wonderful place where pine trees are considered an ethnic group — has subsidized housing for couples and even older tamilies.

And in Baltimore, at the College of

Notre Dame, there is a Renaissance Institute for nontraditional students. One of the teachers there, who just retired as editorial page editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun, cold me: "The students get no credit and I get no pay."
"I love it," said Ray Jenkins

Universal Press Syndicate.

### **GENERAL NEWS**

# Rumors of Coup Plot Worry Some Poles

By Stephen Engelberg

WARSAW - It may be only posturing, or Poles' love for in-ingue, but political leaders in Waraw, including a senior government official, have been publicly worrying about the stance of the army, with some ascribing undemocratic intentions to President Leeb Wa-

Mr. Walesa has insisted he will follow the constitution, although he also speaks from time to time of taking "the reins" in his hands if things do not improve.

The consensus of various officials in Warsaw is that the talk of coups and military matters is more part of the internecine struggles for power than a serious threat.

Defense Minister Jan Parys jolted the political establishment Monday when he asserted that "certain politicians had been promising promotions to army officers in exchange "for a kind of army support for political maneuvers."

such moves behind my back are simply involved in intrigue," Mr. Parys said at a meeting of senior

"I believe they are working to the detriment of the army and Po-land," he said. "They simply are political schemers. To put it briefly —the Polish Army will help no one striving to abolish democracy in

leading political parties disclaimed

any knowledge of the affair.
On Tuesday, government spokesmen said Mr. Parys had taken a two-week vacation from his

contacts with the army. This is my

Mr. Parys refused to provide specifics about who was involved, prompting several Polish newspapers to demand that he explain his allegations or resign. All of the

Mr. Walesa, who has already clashed with Mr. Parys on other issues, said Tuesday: "It is difficult for the president as supreme commander of armed forces in avoid

"The politicians who undertake legal duty, I don't think the minister had me in mind."

The issue arose on the eve of a visit to the United States by Jan Olszewski, the prime minister. Mr. Olszewski has been trying to re-build Poland's international image in recent weeks as the country has developed a reputation for political instability.

Over the weekend, two leading figures on the political scene sounded vague warnings about a slide toward authoritarian rule.

Former Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki said his Democratie Union should continue talks about joining the government because the only alternative would be "half-democratic" measures. This re-mark was clearly aimed at Mr. Wa-

Bronislaw Geremek, a member of the same party, immediately disagreed, saying the president had no weak in overthrow the government.

At a separate meeting the same day, the leader of the Christian d'Etat?"

Fans of the Trabant, the little

two-stroke-engine East German

trip, including the changing of

three engines, rally participants

National Union, Wieslaw Chrzan-owski, said "dictatorship" was a possible outcome if attempts to expand the current governing coali-

Mr. Olszewski heads a shaky government, which at best commands about 40 percent of the

votes in the legislature. Bitter talks aimed at broadening the coalition have thus far proved unavailing, and it appears increasingly uncertain whether any stable majority can be assembled from a legislature that has 29 different

Talk about military coups ha historical resonance in Poland. In May 1926, Marshal Jozef Pilsudski dismissed parliament and took over the reins of power himself af-ter the squabbling legislators reached an impasse.

This week, a leading weekly magazine. Wprost, carried a cover arti such aim and was in any event ton weak in overthrow the government.

At a separate meeting the same we Doomed to a May Coup

# **Kohl Plans Talks** With Opposition On Major Issues

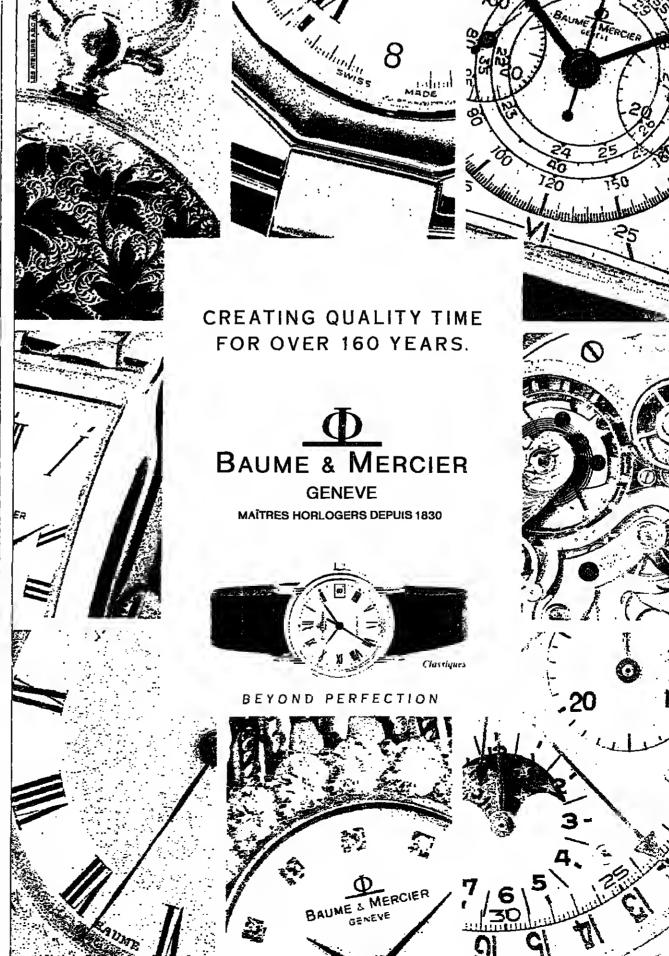
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl formally invited the opposition on Wednesday to talks on asylum and the financing of German reunification, two issues linked to a dramatic surge by the extreme right in regional elections Sunday.

Wolfgang Thierse, deputy leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, said that Germans were blaming foreigners for the country's economic problems. He said that unless serious efforts were made to combat unemployment, democracy could be threatened.

Mr. Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, said that voters in Baden-Württemberg and Schleswig-Holstein made it clear that they expected urgent action on Germany's pressing problems. He told the cabinet that he

would meet later this month with Social Democratic leaders, including state premiers, to discuss amending constitutional provisions on asylum; ratifying the Maastricht Treaty on European union; and reorganizing financial arrangements between the federal government and state and local authorities.

Action on these issues requires two-thirds majorities in parliament and therefore the support of the Social Democrats.



# **EUROPEAN**

**TOPICS** 

### Russian Company Moves into Europe

In what may be the first Russian takeover of a Western business, a timber company in the autonomous republic of Romi, a huge region within Russia, has paid 5.57 million guiders (\$3 million; for a Dutch door fac-

The Ilven timber company bought Halbertsma Deuren last week from the Dutch concern Svedex, according to Halbertsma's director, Jippe Tinge, He said he was not sure how the Russians managed to come up with cash.

The two companies had started negotiating a barter agree-ment last year to exchange Rusnan timber against Western technological know-how. The deal was hampered by emppling Russian export tariffs, Mr Tinga said, But the Russian company found that hy purchasing Hal-bersama, it could avoid most of the export duties.

A 1010 car-old husiness with a Work force of 75 at its plant in Gours a village in the nombern Provided of Friesland, Halberisma plans to sell timber from | in Europe.

Hych on the West European market and supply its new owner with ready-made doors and window-frames. It will remain under Dutch management.

### Around Europe

the worst drought in two centuries, according to Sir David Attenborough, the conservationist. Sir David, who was launching Water for Wildlife, a new lobby aimed at putting the issue high on the political agenda, said birds like kingfishers and snipe were fast disappearing. He called for greater powers and more funding for Britain's National Rivers Authority, including the right of veto over property developments which threatened river wildlife and water supplies.

The flow of lava from Mount Etna in Sicily increased this week, threatening to overflow an earth barrier that walls off the village of Zafferana, vulcanologists said. The level of lava rose along the barrier built by the army in January to protect the area, according to surveillance teams. Experts made helicopter flights over the craters but because of poor weather conditions they could not see whether there had been changes since the start of the eruption in December. Etna is the most active volcano

car whose production ceased a year ago, cheered when 23 "Tra-bis" arrived at an automobile fair in Leipzig this week, mark-ing the end of a four-week Tra-bant rally from Magdeburg to the Moroccan city of Marrakesh. Britain's rivers are suffering from the effects of pollution and and back to Germany. The car caravan left Magdeburg, in East-ern Germany. on March 8 and drove through France, Spain and Morocco at full throttle, or about 400 kilometers (248 miles) a day. The top speed of a Trabant is 100 kilometers an hour. Several repairs had to be made during the

> The latest juvenile prank in hit the Netherlands consists of switching the stations on other people's television sets via remote control units. Viewers in several Dutch cities have recently been stunned by their televisions apparently switching channels on their own, shutting off or blasting at full volume, according in the police. It is a game played by children aiming handheld remote control devices through the picture windows that are a feature of most Dutch living rooms. So far, neither viewers nor the police have dis-

> > Sytske Looijen

covered a way to foil the prank-

# Politicking in Iran: Revolutionary? Yes. Democratic? Sort of.

By Elaine Sciolino

Vew York Times Service TEHRAN - In a fluorescent-lighted mosque down a dark, narrow alley in the midst of the greengrocers' stails of south Tehran, three candidates for parliament are campaigning. They do not kiss babies or sbake hands or make promises. Rather, they sit cross-legged on a cold, damp floor covered with dusty earpets. sipping tea and fielding the questions from a group of 30 men who have come to hear them.

"What about all we hear about the luxurious lives of some government officials?" said one man, asking a question often raised in a country where reports of official corruption are spreading and the unofficial annual inflation rate is 50 percent.

Without mentioning names, the questioner asserted that Hojatolislam Mehdi Karudi, speaker of the Majlis, or parliament, had spent 200 million rials - close to \$150,000 - on his daughter's wedding. "It burns me," the young man said, "when I don't

even have 100,000 rials to get married." The candidate's answer was predictable, if a hit off

the point. "The United States is the enemy which wants to destroy us all and dishonor the leaders of the revolution," replied Mohammed Hassan Rahimian, who is running on the Rouhanioun, or Clerics', ticket. As for the wedding, he said, "I was at that wedding, and there

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has ac-

knowledged that its glowing claims of success last year for the Patriot missile's performance during

the Gulf War were based on faulty data, and it

indicates that it is now certain the missile "killed"

roughly 10 Iraqi Scud warheads out of more than 80 fired at Israel and Saudi Arabia.

that the Patriot may have knocked out approxi-

mately 24 Scuds. But the study expresses "a high

degree of confidence" in only about 10 of those

enemy warhead to explode, burn in the air or

An unspecified, but evidently larger, number of other Scud warheads were successfully diverted

'warhead kills," which were defined as causing an

A senior army official said a new study showed

was no more than a plate of rice and a bowl of stew."

It is a currous kind of Persian-style revolutionary democracy. Throughout Iran, 2.050 candidates are struggling for name recognition in eight frenzied days of campaigning for elections to 270 seats in the Majlis.

As the election on Friday nears, the various factions, bound more hy family and tribal loyalties than by policy platforms, have stepped up attacks against their opponents - and against the United States - in sermons, dehates, rallies and newspaper commentaries.

The verhal jousting is protracted for the Majlis, the place where elected representatives come to settle the revolution's remaining ideological battles, lobby for pork-harrel projects back home, block enemy legislation and sling mud. In the 12 years since it was created, the parliament has immersed its members in a kind of nationwide group therapy whose lengthy sessions are broadcast on radio and television.

Not that Iran's parliamentary system is democratic by Western standards. Iran banned political parties in 1987 and politicians whose views yeer too far from the mainstream may find themselves languishing in prison. And certain points of view, like criticizing Avatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, would never be tolerated.

But with the exception of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, Iran's legislative body has proven to be the liveliest parliament in the Middle East, so lively

from intended targets and counted as "mission kills," the army said.

During the war. U.S. officials gave the impres-

sion that Patriots had destroyed or weakened most

of the Scuds targeted — an impression bolstered by television images of Patriots streaking skyward and exploding in the vicinity of Scuds.

Since then, the Patriot's performance has be-

come an increasingly controversial issue, in part as

a symbol in the debate over the multibillion-dollar

Strategic Defense Initiative and in part because its

effectiveness could be an important component of

future war plans. Congress was so encouraged by the perceived success of the Patriot that last fall it

approved a funding increase for development of an

anti-missile defense system to protect U.S. territo-

"Many lives and billions of dollars are at stake,"

that at one point a couple of years ago. two deputies threw their shoes at each other during a debate.

As Iranians are proud to tell the dozens of foreign Although the current Majlis has accepted his five-

journalists invited in for the occasion, none of the Gulf states have such a representative body, and the National Assembly to neighboring fraq is nothing more than a rubber stamp.

Under the Iranian Constitution, the Mailis is charged with approving cabinet appointees and formulating and passing legislation. But parliament's decisions are subject to long reviews by the Council of Guardians, a watchdog group of six clerics and six laymen that has often vetced or simply ignored pending legislation, particularly wheo it appeared to violate the rights of private property and profit-making permitted by Islam.

In 1988. Avatollah Khomeini added another layer, creating a 13-member Expediency Council to settle disputes between the reform-oriented legislators and he conservative Council of Guardians.

Parliamant also has the power to paralyze. It took the elected body nine years to pass comprehensive labor legislation, and it has yet to pass an extensive land-reform bill. It has purged cabinet members, muzzled debate on such contentious issues as relations with the United States and consistently urged a mili-

tani foreign policy.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani can count on controling only about 100 of its 270 members, while 80 to

said John Convers Jr., Democrat of Michigan and

chairman of the House Government Operations

when the actual defensive capabilities may be

At the hearing, a panel of army officers de-

fended the Pairiot, saying the new analysis showed

that "over 40 percent of the engagements in Israel

and over 70 percent of the engagements in Saudi Aruhia were successful" in terms of warbead kills

Brigadier General Robert A. Droles, of the

army's Missile Command, said later that there was

"a high degree of confidence" in only 40 percent of

the warhead kills, and the total kills he said num-

bered about two dozen. Army officials said the

closer to one out of 50, it could be a disaster

and mission kills combined.

year plan and this year's budget, Mr. Rafsanjani bas been repealedly frustrated by its maneuvers to block his efforts to reform Iran's crippled economy drastically and to open up to the West

In an effort to take control of the legislature in these elections. Mr. Rafsanjani in effect took control of the slate of candidates. Last month, the Council of Guardians, which strongly supports him, announced that only the spiritually correct could run for office and that it would determine who they were. In the process, it disqualified a number of sitting legislators.

Among its victims were Sheikh Ali Khalkhali, nicknamed the "Hanging Judge" (or his summary trials and death sentences during the 1979 revolution, and Hadi Ghaffari, a eleric who used to carry an automatic rifle and who has been accused by his enemies of mass embezzlement of government funds

Three candidates representing the Students Following the Line of the Imam, the group responsible for holding the Americans bostage for 444 days, were also

"What you're seeing is democracy within a limited field," said a resident diplomat who was first stationed in Iran when the first parliament was elected in 1980.

# New Data Take Some of the Luster Off Patriot Missile's Gulf War Claims

Iraqis fired about 86 Scuds at Israel and Saudi

The hearing produced some striking insights into the elaims made for the Patriot last year, such as President George Bush's declaration on Feb. 15 that the Patriot had at that point "intercepted" 41

Mr. Convers pressed the army panel on Mr. Bush's statement in light of what is now known. General Drolet defended it, noting that Mr. Bush did not say 'killed' or 'destroyed'; he said 'inter-

"a Patriot and a Scud passed in the sky."

"Oh, I get it," Mr. Conyers replied, sarcastically.

"So he was right in saying that."
"As far as we can tell," General Droket replied.

### Committee, at a hearing Tuesday, "If American soldiers think they can depend on Patriot battalions destroying nine out of 10 enemy missiles,

out of 42 Souds.

All that means, General Drolet explained, is that

# Iraqi Fighters Fly Mission, First Since War, but U.S. Sees No Violation

By Barton Geliman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Iraqi combat aircraft took to the skies this week for the first time since the Gulf War, after attacks on Iraqi territory Saturday by Iranian jets. Pentagon officials said.

The Iraqi flights, numbering "more than 10" and originating from airfields near Baghdad and north of the capital, came too late to challenge the Iranian F-4 and F-5 jets, which attacked Iranian opposition bases northeast of Baghdad, officials said,

But the flights, which began Sunday and continued Monday, marked a milestone in rebuilding the Iraqi Air Force, which was incapacitated during the Gulf War, and some officials described them as a new test of limits by the Baghdad government.

Defense Department officials described the Iraqi flights as a violation of the United Nations agreements imposed on Iraq after the Gulf fighting ended.

But a Pentagon spokesman. Pete Williams, issued a

saying that the Iraqi flights were "technically" not a

Mr. Williams acknowledged that the cease-fire terms stipulated by General H. Norman Schwarzkopf to his Iraqi counterparts at the city of Safwan last March 5 forbade any flight of fixed-wing aircraft anywhere in Iraq, But those terms, Mr. Williams said, were superseded by UN Resolution 687 on April 3. which did not mention aircraft

Until Tuesday, no American or allied official had new interpretation of the cease-fire accords Tuesday, even hinted that Iraqi combat aircraft were free to fly

over Iraqi territory sonth of the 36th parallel. Flights north of the 36th are still banned by the allied operation protecting Iraqi Kurds.

■ Allies Discuss Threat

Britain said Wednesday that Iraq had moved antiaircraft missile batteries into Kurdish areas of northem Iraq, and that London and Washington were deciding how to respond to the potential threat to allied planes in the area, Reuters reported from

# Seeking Political Role, Savimbi Wages War Against Accusations

By Christopher S. Wren

LUANDA, Angola — Jonas Savimbi, who waged war for a quarter-century against the Portuguese colonialists in Angola and the leftist government that followed, is now battling allegations of killing and treachery that undermine his claim to offer Angolans a decent democratic alternative to years of conflict and misrule.

Mr. Savimbi's group, the Na-tional Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UN-ITA, emerged from the busb in May after a cease-fire mediated by Portugal. It is struggling to convert itself from a tenacious guerrilla army into a political

with elections scheduled for September, the image that Mr. Savimbi cultivated to some Western countries as Angola's great democratic hope has been tarnished by charges that two popular men who had once been his proteges were put to death last year at his faction's headquarters in .southeastern

Angola.

And in February, two guerrilla comrades of Mr. Savimbi's defected and accused him of killing opponents.
Mr. Savimbi has denied these

accusations while accepting responsibility for whatever abuses may have occurred during the guerrilla war.

"The head of a company doesn't know everything that goes on in a company," he told supporters in Luanda on Sunday. "It's not possible. But the company head has to take responsibility.

He said investigators, led by his party's vice president, Jeremias K. Chitunda, were looking into the deaths of the two proteges and into other allegations of rights abuses.

But suspicions about Mr. Savimbi remain because of the nature of his disciplined guerrilla movement, which he founded after undergoing military train-ing in China. Areas controlled by UNITA operate under the Maoist concept of a "people's war," in which everyone is regarded as a participant in the struggle. Under this unques-

tioning obedience is expected To foster loyalty, UNITA has created a cult of personality around Mr. Savimbi. In such a climate, it seems inconceivable to many that executions would take place without his knowl-

edge or consent.
The persistent doubts come not least from Washington. The United States has channeled hundreds of millions of dollars in weapons and other aid to UNITA to offset the large-scale backing given by the Soviet Union and Cuba in the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which triamphed in the struggle among rebels after Portugal freed its

colony in 1975. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has written to Mr. Savimbi. demanding an explanation of the fate of the two UNITA officials. Tito Chingunji and Fernando Wilson dos Santos.

Mr. Chingunji, who was 37 when he died, bad been UNI-TA's representative in Washington. Mr. Dos Santos, 40, was based in Lisbon and later Brus-

Mr. Savimbi was even closer to General Miguel Nzau Puna, 59, and General Tony da Costa Fernandes, 49, who fled to Enrope late in February. General Puna, who joined the rebel group in 1967, was its security chief. General Fernandes, a control of LINITA is, 1066 founder of UNITA in 1966,

dealt with foreign affairs.
They accused Mr. Savimbi of sanctioning the two killings. The rebel leader said in an interview Sunday night that he learned of the deaths of Mr. Chingunji and Mr. Dos Santos four months after they had oc-

eurred. He accused General

1.20

Puna of killing the men. A motive has yet to be establisbed, though both men may have died in a purge.

Five years from now, will you be able to change your communications architecture as easily? Despite what some companies may tell you, the future direction of communications technology is practically impossible to predict. But whether you're a telephone company or its customer, you have to make choices now. Stand alone or networked? Public or private? Wired or wireless? With so much uncertainty, how can you ever plan ahead? Frankly, it's difficult. You have to be sure your supplier can offer you a range of solutions. Hopefully, they'll be solutions that will work for a long time, so you won't have to take a chauce on somebody's unproven idea of what you'll be needing one day. At ATST: we don't claim to know exactly what your future requirements will be. Nobody knows that. But we have the track record to ensure that you'll be as safe as you cau be. Our AT&T Bell Laboratories, for example, has invented or been a leader in virtually every mainstream trend in communications technology of the past hundred years, including fibre optics, wireless switching, and the UNIX® operating system. This provides a pretty fair indication that our innovations today will become standard solutions in coming years, for telephone companies and their customers Make the house face east instead of west. moving the fewest matches possible alike - whatever direction the future takes.

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# In Cambodia, 4 Skeletons and Distant Memories of the Journalists Who Varished By Henry Kamin New York Times Service CHIPHOU, Cambodia—This village about 16 kilometers from the Vietnames border, on the old French colonial road linking Phnom Penh and Saigon, has changed beyond recognition but in remains the place where the mass outh of Phnom Penh. Four skeletons were cant and Mr. Stone and Mr. Stone and Mr. Stone and Phnom Penh. Four skeletons were cant and Phnom Penh. Four skeletons wer

tion, but it remains the place where the mass disappearances of journalists; victims of the war in Cambodia, began.

On April 5, 1970, at a Vietnamese Army roadblock about 5 kilometers (3 miles) east of here, six photographers and members of television camera teams were seized and never seen

The next morning, two Americans working for CBS News, Sean Flynn, the son of the actor Errol Flynn, and Dana Stone, parked their motorcycles at a grocery store on the marketplace of this village and joined three colleagues for a drink. They laughed when they were cautioned about what the road ahead might hold, particularly since they were parts of U.S. Army camouflage uniforms.

and Mr. Stone, and the number of the missing, never to return from that roadblock, rose to

In the days and weeks after the Communist Vietnamese invasioo of Cambodia, which began almost immediately after the coup that overthrew Prince Norodom Sibanouk on March 18, 1970, the government of Prime Minister Lon Nol published no news about the progress of the fighting.

To learn what was happening, reporters left Phnom Penh, the capital, every morning to see how far they could go on the roads leading east and south, to see how much more of Cambodia the North Vietnamese, aided by the precursors of the Khmer Rouge movement, bad hitten off.

to a military forensic laboratory in Hawaii for

One is possibly the remains of Welles Hangen, an NBC News correspondent, formerly of The New York Times, Mr. Hangen, his French cameraman and his Japanese soundman, as well as two Japanese working for CBS, disappeared in May 1970. The deaths of the journalists has made little

mark on Cambodians, whose own losses in and after the war were incalculable. A man in a primitive coffee shop in the rebuilt village said he had heard of three journalists being killed on those two days 22 years ago in Chipbou.

Laughingly, he told this correspondent, who shared that drink with Mr. Flynn and Mr.

The Viet Cong were all around the village since the night before." he said, and the villagers feared they would shoot up Chiphou to capture them.

He pointed across the street at what be said had been the site of the old French fort, which the Vietnamese had set aftre.

"Pol Pot finished the rest." he said. "He destroyed everything that was left of Chiphou. What you see now was all built after 1979."

In that year, Vietnamese troops, who had been the ally of the Khmer Rouge, invaded Cambodia and overthrew the government of Prime Minister Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge lead-

In 1970. Chiphou was a modest market town.

They laughed in embarrassment when the visitor recalled that in fact the Vietnamese minority had not fled from the Cambodian Communists but had been driven out, many of them killed and their property sacked, by the forces of the American-supported Lon Nol government and much of the civilian population.

"Yes, there was a massacre;" another man acknowledged, when the villagers were asked whether they recalled that in Prasot, a few kilometers to the west, more than 80 Vietnamese children, men and women had been mowed down by the Lon Nol troops in April 1970.

Perhaps the people of this war-scarred region can be forgiven for having confused memories of the many waves of mayhem that have poured

This region, Svay Rieng Province, has been a

major battleground in all the wars of Indochina - the French colonial war, the American involvement and the war between Vietnam and

Most of the villages between here and Phnom Penh, about 160 kilometers west, have been altered beyond recognition by the cumulative efforts of the various land forces that did battle. widespread American bombing and the de-

structive frenzy of the Pol Pot regime. Now, at the cruel peak of the dry season, when the fields along the roads are parched and only those with irrigation show signs of green, it is hard to tell which of the deep holes are bomb

craters and which are dried-up fish poods. So rutted and potholed is Indochina's former proud Colonial Route No. 1 that young boys have found a new wrinkle to their old begging games. They constantly refill the potholes, and as cars slow down to maneuver over them, they point to their handlwerk and follow with a begging gesture.

# The Taste for Whales in Japan

# Can Sympathy Overcome Culinary Custom?

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service OKATA, Japan - Weather permitting, fishing boats cast off from the tiny harbors here with tourists to see herds of humpback whales surge majestically through the choppy waters of the Pacific Ocean. Some people rhapsodize that sighting a whale can be a quasi-religious experience.

"I was so moved by it," said Tomoe Miyazaki, a 22-year-old agriculture student from Tokyo, describing a recent expedition with a colleague. "My friend couldn't speak. She just kept saying: 'Fantastic! Fantastic!' The experience completely transformed my sense

Maybe so. But as Miss Miyazaki hastened to add, she had no quarrel in principle with fellow Japanese who favor the hunting of these magnificent creatures for food.
"I doubt if we should just let the culture of eating whale meat disap-

Can the Japanese learn to love whales enough not to kill and eat them? That proposition is being tested in this remote region in southern Japan and a few other places. Environmentalists hope the answer is yes, and that Japan will stop challenging and even defying

the worldwide han on the hunting

The creatures killed by Japanese are minke whales in Antarctica, where fishermen face the harassmeet of the environmental group Greenpeace and criticism from around the world. The whales around here are humpbacks and not prized by hunters as the minke whales are, but advocacy groups hope that the Japanese will come to see that all whales should be pro-

The issue is heating up once again, and may come to a boil in the next couple of years because Japan has been gearing op once more to repeal the almost total ban on the hunting of minke whales that was imposed in 1985.

Since it was imposed, Japanese fishermen have been allowed to kill up to 330 minke whales a year, justified as necessary for scientific research. Somehow, the whale meat continues to turn up mysteriously in a bandful of restaurants in western Japan and Tokyo, where it is prized as a delicacy.

Now Japanese officials say that even if minke whales were once endangered, they are oo longer. The International Whaling Com-

Antarctic, more than enough to

sustain the species. "The stocks are recovering," acknowledged Michael Sutton, a se-nior program officer et the World Wildlife Fund and an American delegate to the International Whale Commission. "Now that the numbers are relatively healthy, the Japanese are quietly huilding their case to go after those whales."

With thousands of Japanese now lining op to go whale watching here in the southern island of Shikoku and other remote parts of Japan, whale watching has thus become a weapon in the battle to save the whales. The World Wildlife Fund and other groups are actively promoting whale watching as a hobby.

Some polls show that sympathy for whales is increasing and that most Japanese oow oppose commercial whaling. In the surge of press coverage on endangered species, whales are often singled out. Even big companies use cute little whales to advertise or promote their products.

Government officials say they. too, recognize that the habit of eating whale meat is dying out in Japan and that sympathy for whales is on the rise. But to these special-



A MIX OF OLD AND NEW IN CHINA - A young couple heading home by tricycle truck in Beijing after purchasing a sofa.

from earning a living or to prevent the Japanese from eating whale

"There is no scientific argument

Agency and Japan's delegate to the

Vhaling Commission. "I understand the pattern." he against eating whale meat, only a added. "Western standards domi-matter of culture and customs." nate in the world. But Western

general of the Japanese Fisheries cows, baby oxen. In such things, human beiogs are very unmerciful. Every morning, we kill the eggs of hens! On what basis are you saying that we should not kill whales?

and other Japanese officials and scientists make their own scientific arguments as well. Eating whale meat, they say, may mean eating mission estimates that their popuists, that is no reason to prevent a matter of culture and customs." nate in the world. But Western Mindful of the latest global envilation bas grown to 760,000 in the few hundred remaining whalers said Kazuo Shima, deputy director countries kill haby sheep, baby ronmeotal concerns. Mr. Shima cleared for cattle grazing. Mindful of the latest global enviing tropical rain forests being

# **Arms Budget** At a Low in North Korea

Remers TOKYO - North Korea's par-

liament debated a hudget Wednes-day that would limit military spending to its lowest level in 27 years, a move experts saw as a sign that the country's military machine might finally be winding down as detente appears to take hold on the

The official press agency, KCNA, monitored in Tokyo, said the Supreme People's Assembly opened in Pyongyang and discussed the budget for calendar 1992, which is certain to be passed.

The military outlay is about 11.6 percent of the total hudget, propotionally less than in 1991, when the military received 12.1 percent of the total. The 1992 figure is the lowest known proportion of the budget since 1965, when it was 8 percent.

One analyst in Japan said the new figure might reflect the diffi-culties of the North's economy and a recent thaw in its relations with the South. He added that official figures from North Korea should he treated with caution.

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# **HEALTH/SCIENCE**

# In-Law Troubles in the Animal World

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

EW YORK - Among humans. a visit with the in-laws can rank as one of life's little blisters, an experience just slightly more agreeable than, say, a CAT scan. But humans have nothing on the white-breasted bee car-

ers of Kenva. These birds are such outrageous relations that when a newlywed female moves into her husband's territory, ready to lay her eggs and start a family, her parents-in-law will do everything in their power to wrench the young couple asunder. And they do it with such cunning grace and winsome guile that much of the time the groom, their son, willingly abandons his hade to move back with his parents and devotes himself to the care

and feeding of their new brood. Studying two large flocks of African bee eaters, Dr. Stephen T. Emlen and Dr. Peter H. Wrege of Cornell University have discovered that the elder members of the colonies will attempt to manipulate, explort, wheedle and sweet-chirp their younger kin into giving

up their independence. The findings, published in a recent issue of the journal Nature, reveal a new twist in the already snarled web of family life among social animals. These and similar studies also offer fresh insights into the evolution of cooperative behavior.

In a typical bee eater encounter, it is the

he expected to help gather insects to feed the lather's latest clutch. The senior bird does not maid or bully. All adult hee eaters are about the size of a thrush, and it is hard for

one to push around another. Nor does the patriarch indulge in dominance displays or flaunt his more mature masculinity. Bee eater, are gorgeously colored birds, but males, females, young and old are all similarly decked out.

Instead, the father becomes a jovial but persistent pest. He visits the younger couple dozens of times a day and disrupts their housekeeping. He plops down outside their nest and blocks their resentry. When the younger male is trying to fatten up his mate in preparation for egg-laying, the father

nudges in and begs for the food.

All the while, the elder hird punctuates his behavior with many little gestures of bee cater sociability and solidarity. About 40 percent of the time the son concedes defeat and moves back to help raise his siblines.

The deserted female may have laid a few eggs, but without her male's assistance to rear the chicks, they do not survive. On rare occasions, a forsaken female will try to save her unborn offspring, those eggs already fertilized by her treacherous mate, by sneaking them into the well-tended nest of her in-laws.

The new report offers the most speciacular evidence of what Dr. Emlen calls "the darker side of cooperation," the efforts by some far beyond the call of duty.

Scientists are finding that in many bird species and a few gregarious mammals like defe all evolutionary sense. But as researchmongooses and wild dogs, some acts of what look like blissful cooperation between kin discovered that in almost every case, the are actually subtle forms of exploitation.

HE younger relative in the transaction is not always a total loser. In the case of the bee eaters, the younger male, by helping his parents raise his siblings, keeps some of his own heritage alive indirectly, through the genes he shares with his siblings. Nevertheless, the own chicks, and he would if it were not for lown when they opted to help out kin. his nagging elder.

Researchers are identifying which sort of environmental and social conditions allow elders to manipulate the young, and which will encourage the subordinates to rebel.

"Sometimes, when you're studying a cooperative group of kin, it all seems great and lovey-dovey on the outside," said Dr. Stuart Strahl, assistant director of Wildlife Conservation International, "But inside it's a real social mess. And that's not surprising, is it? What do you think would happen if you moved back in with your parents?

species of birds and mammals engage in and hoping the relatives die cooperative breeding, where one couple in a the breeding spot to them.

father who seeks to woo his grown son back to the parental nest, where the son will then relatives a degree of assistance and sacrifice adults dedicate themselves to the care and feeding of the principle pair's offspring.

> That act of apparent altrursm seemed to ers studied these exoperative breeders, they abstaining adults were close kin of the breeding pair, usually children or siblings. Thus, the sacrificers were obeying at least some of the tenets of Darwinism, although not bearing their own offspring, they were still working for the good of their bloodline.

But on further serutiny, researchers realized that the indirect explanation alone did counger bird would fare somewhat better not suffice. They began to see that the nonfrom a genetic standpoint were he to raise his breeding adults often had subplots of their

Normally, the hirds who served as helpers were relatively young, and some seemed to view the season they spent working at home as a kind of apprenticeship, where they learned to rear young under the safest possi-

More often, animals became helpers when they could not find nesting areas of their own, either because surrounding territory was 100 crowded with competing members of their species, or because most potential sites were too vulnerable to predators.

In such cases, helpers often seemed to be Biologists have long known that many playing a waiting game, assisting their elders and hoping the relatives die off soon, leaving



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# Should Alzheimer Victims Be Told?

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service

EW YORK — You notice your memory is off a little. You pause in a conversation, unable to find the right word. It is harder to keep track of things. When asked about something you have just read, the answer escapes you You cannot remember someone's name.

Sometimes you even forget where you are. After shopping, you do not remember where you parked. You misplace the keys. You forget to meet your spouse at the hank as planned. At tennis, you sometimes serve to the wrong court.

No one comments on the memory lapses, but as they get worse and worse family members know that something is wrong. Eventually they insist you visit a doctor. But in making the appointment, they tell the doctor they fear the diagnosis will be Alzbeimer's disease

From the outset, they insist that the doctor keep the diagnosis from you. This reticence is not uncommon. But now it is being openly

After years of increasing frankness between doctor and patient. Alzheimer's disease may be the last taboo. People who learned long ago to speak frankly about cancer, AIDS and a host of other medical problems still cannot bear to acknowledge that a relative has Alzheimer's or

another dementing disease.

And the doctor may be willing to oblige. Few tasks are sadder than telling patients they have a fatal illness, and in many ways, the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease is the most devastating of all. Alzheimer's, whose cause is unknown, pro-

duces slowly progressive dementia and deterio-ration of the brain. It can occur at any age but strikes with increasing prevalence in old age.
It has become a leading cause of death among people 65 years and older, though doc-

tors sometimes omit it from death certificates. Alzheimer's is not only fatal, but it robs people of one of the most fundamental things that make them human - memory, personality and the ability to think. Should doctors tell patients that they are in the

early throes of Alzheimer's? Many people reflexively say yes. But there are plenty who argue that telling the truth might cause more harm than good. These people fear that a patient aware enough to understand the diagnosis might commit suicide or suffer some other catastrophic

reaction from learning the terrible news.

Whether to tell Alzheimer's patients their diagnosis is a question that needs to be addressed more openly. Dr. Margaret A. Drickamer and Dr. Mark S. Lachs of Yale University aid in The New England Journal of Medicine. Precise statistics are lacking on how often

doctors tell patients they have Alzheimer's disease. There is no universal policy, because it can be difficult to diagnose, particularly in its early Early Alzheimer's usually involves only memory problems. Recall of recent events goes

first. As the disease progresses, distant memory goes, too. Later, Alzheimer's can also involve physical deterioration. Walking, speaking and swallowing can be difficult. Incontinence is common. As Alz-

from home. Because people with Alzheimer's have impaired memory and a strong tendency to deny their condition, doctors usually discuss the di-

heimer's advances, people may wander aimless-

After years of increasing frankness between doctor and patient, this may be the last taboo.

agnosis with the patient and the family, separately as well as together.

Because patients often hide their condition. by the time lamily members notice something is wrong the disease may no longer be in the early Doctors who treat Alzheimer's say they have

to deal with two principals: the patient and the family. And patients and families may be at odds with each other.

Some patients know something is wrong but hide it. Others voluntarily seek medical care on their own, demand to know the diagnosis, but are adamantly against telling their family, Other patients are coerced into a visit to a

doctor by family members who suspect the diagnosis of Alzheimer's, and they often have compelling arguments against telling their mother or father.

Some doctors say they usually specify Alzheimer's with families and in the medical records but often use some other phrase like "senile memory problem" in talking to patients. The case against telling an Alzheimer's patient the diagnosis, as outlined by the Yale doctors, hinges on the imprecision of current diagnostic tests and lack of effective therapy. A definitive

diagnosis can be made only from an autopsy, Because there is no specific blood or other test for Alzheimer's, the diagnosis is generally made by excluding other conditions and by eliciting information from the medical history and from psychological tests.

But psychological tests cannot precisely distinguish memory loss due to early Alzheimer's from normal aging and other problems.

By the time the diagnosis is clear, an Alzeimer's patient may no longer be able to. comprehend the new information, making discussion almost futile. The dilemma about telling the diagnosis is greatest for patients who can understand at least something about their problem, and they are among the ones must vulnerable to depression or suicide,

A major reason against telling someone is the stigma that patients and others attach to Alzheimer's. The social ostracism and discrimination related to Aizheimer's can rival that associated with AIDS.

But usually there are more powerful and persuasive reasons to tell.

People have the right to make responsible decisions affecting their furances, wills and their care as they become sicker and more dependent on others. To decide, people must be given the most accurate information about their condition

while their minds are intact. Experts say even patients with early Alzheimer's can be competent to make wills. Doctors are sometimes asked to document that patients understand what they are doing, and know whom they are including and exclud-

ing as heirs and why. New therapies for Alzheimer's can be devel-

oped only if patients say they are willing to volunteer for research studies. Thus, Alzheimer patients need to make their wisbes known while they are competent to do so. Knowing the diagnosis of Alzheimer's can

benefit patients and families because they can learn how to deal with the behavioral and other changes that usually appear as the disease advances, said Dr. Barry Reisberg, a leading ex-pert at New York University.

## IN BRIEF

### **Vaccine Developed** For Strep Infections

LONDON (Reuters) - British and Australian researchers say they have developed a genetically engineered vaccine against an infection

fatal to 10 million people each year. The vaccine will guard against meningitis, septicemia and a form of pneumonia, all caused by the streptococcus pneumoniae microorganism, researchers at Leicester University said. A vaccine exists against the bacteria but it has several shortcomings which the new one appears to resolve, they said.

The Dutch Institute of Public Health, which helped finance the research at the university and the Children's Hospital in Adelaide. Australia, holds the patent. The vaccine will not be widely available for several years.

### Drug is Approved In Some AIDS Cases

LOS ANGELES (AP) - An experimental drug may delay or block a blood infection found in penple with advanced cases of AIDS, a researcher says

Preliminary test results with the

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drug ruabutin, were so positive that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration cleared the way for AIDS patients with severely impaired immune systems to receive the drug, the Los Angeles Times reported

Refabutin has been effective in delaying or blocking the onset of a blood infection called Mycobacterium avium complex, or MAC, said Beverley Wynne, the project leader for rifabutin at Adria Laboratories of Dublin. Ohio, where the drug is

### Estrogen Gel Aids Menopause Relief

WASHINGTON (WP) - An experimental gel containing estro-gen helped relieve hot flashes and other signs of menopause in a study by researchers at the University of Southern California. The gel, used in Europe but not

approved by the Food and Drug Administration for sale in the United States, contains estradiol, a po-tent type of estrogen. Estradiol is approved in the United States in pills and patches. The gel's advan-tage, researchers said, is that it bypasses the gastrointestinal tract.

To test the effectiveness of estraarms and shoulders each morning journal Nature.

for three months. A comparison group of 18 women used a placebo gel. Researchers found that 95 percent of the women on the estradiol gel experienced some relief, while only 39 percent of those using the placebo felt any relief.

### 'Indigestion' Cited

In Pinatubo Eruption WASHINGTON (WP) - A formidable attack of "geological indigestion prohably triggered the devastating eruption of Mount Pin-atubo in the Philippines last June. scientists who were monitoring in struments on the mountain said.

The finding, hy a team from the U. S. Geological Survey in Denver. appears to confirm earlier speculation that such explosive disgorgements can be induced when a sudden dose of super-hot basalt — a thin, very fluid molten rock, or magma — is dumped into the belly of a geological formation.

mally filled with a reservoir of volatile magma that is thicker and cooler than the intruding basalt. It had been sitting there apparently since diol in gel form, 21 post-menopaus- the last cruption around 600 years al women rubbed it into their upper ago, according to the report in the

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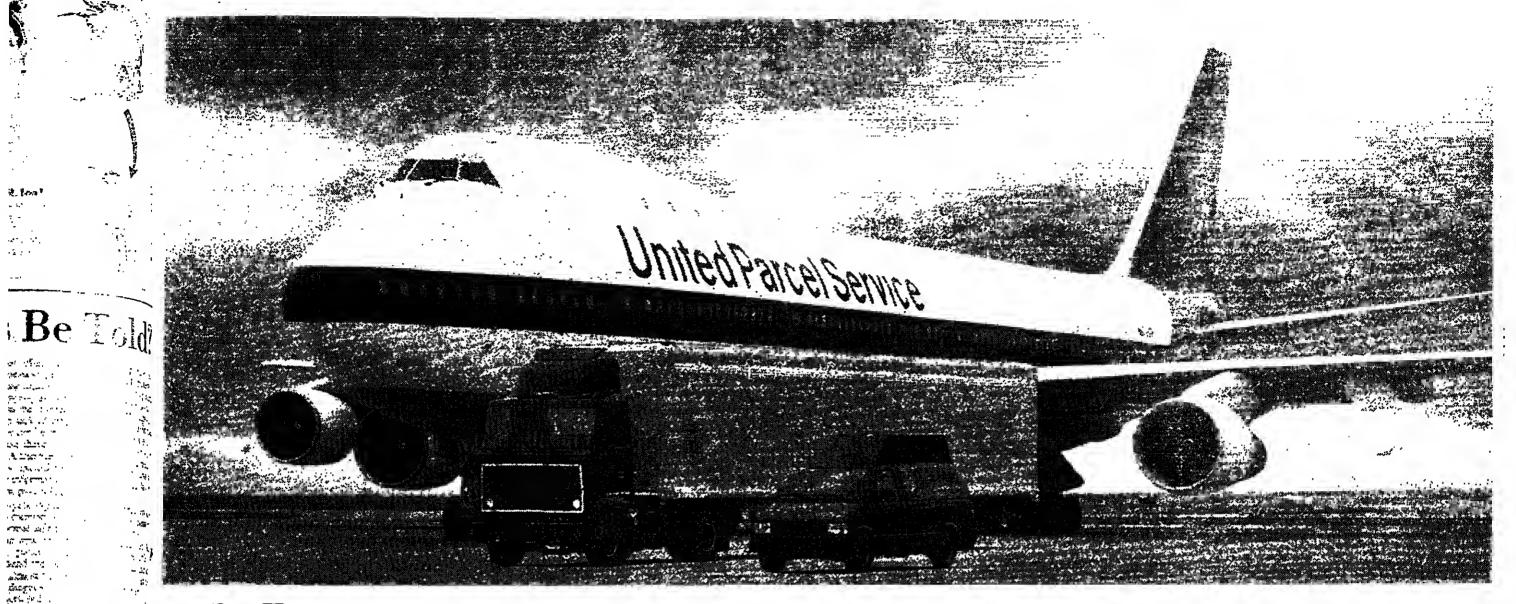
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Dark Side of Cooperation: In-Law Trouble

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# INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

# U.S. Capitalists' Advice To Russian Wanna-Bes

By Lawrence Malkin

T EW YORK - The American law firm that taught democracy to postwar Germany now is trying to teach capitalism to the Russians. It's a toss-up which is tongher, but it is probably the present task because Russia has no memory of a free market, and learning how to live

in one is probably its first priority.

Richard Bernard, Russian-speaking lawyer for the New York Stock Exchange, has been shuttling between here and Russia for two years helping to frame a new securities law. He is a partner in Millbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, whose legendary former senior partner, John J. McCloy, was the postwar U.S. high commissioner in Germany

and gray eminence of the American foreign-policy es-tablishment when Pravda was attacking it as the demon of Wall Street. In his Russian work, Mr. Bernard has been cooperating with lawyers from other Wall Street firms including Sullivan & Cromwell and Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen &

Getting used to trading is considered more important than the niceties of market structure.

The extremes of their problem were nearly framed at their very first. Moscow seminar in October 1990. One Russian repeated precisely the fundamentals for setting up a stock exchange, although he had never seen one. Another questioner, having just been explained the regulatory role of the Securities and Exchange Commission, asked, "How does the SEC set stock prices?"

"This is a society where secrecy reigns supreme, where information is power, and where accounting is designed to count assets, not value them. We emissaries from the land of equal protection, due process and the Administrative Procedures Act made no headway in introducting procedural protections in the draft for a securities act," Mr. Bernard wrote in a memo to his law partners. The reason:
"This is a culture of rule by bureaucratic fiat, where there is no appeal save to one of greater power and influence."

S INCE THEN, a securities law has been drafted but, Mr. Bernard said, the officials of the Russian Republic's Ministry of Finance are simply too busy trying to balance their budget and stabilize their currency to put it into effect. He is not too disturbed: "A boat can't sail before it has a keel. You first need a banking system, accounting standards, a commercial code, contract law and bankruptcy law."

As such reforms are phased in, practical trading experience is already under way in the new commodity markets.

Mr. Bernard has seen one operating under the hottest Western cultural influences; Madonna blaring over MTV on a pirate signal in Tallinn, the Estonian capital, as fruit, machinery, spirits, and much else were being bartered in what was really a permanent, floating flea market.

Although the Baltics may be somewhat ahead with their more recent history of capitalism, all over Russia, similar markets are

This is the formation of the capitalist spirit through trade rather than investment. It could have been foreseen by any student of the French economic historian Fernand Braudel, who discerned the birth of Western capitalism in medieval trade fairs, as opposed to the German sociologist Max Weber, who traced the rise of capitalism to the Protestant ethic of saving and investment.

The primacy of trading was also emphasized by James Shapiro, chief economist for the New York Stock Exchange, when Ukrainian officials told him they wanted a state-of-the-art, computerized exchange. He told them they would be better off starting with hand signals in a sawdust pit.

"Like many others they made the mistake of thinking that nothing works perfectly until everything is in place," said Mr. Shapiro. "All you need is a set of rules, a place to do business, and way to display prices. People have used a blackboard for many

See CAPITAL, Page 13

# GM Board Flexes Management Muscle Putting Outsider in Charge Signals More Aggressive Stance

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Motors Corp., long known as one of the most smug and insular companies in the United States, abandoned its past this week when an outside board member, John G. Smale, was placed in charge of a top hoard committee to monitor GM's management.

Mr. Smale, the 64-year-old former chairman of Procter & Gamble Co. and a marketing man who flattened that company's bureaucracy, led the drive by GM's outside directors to pursue. as the board said, "more aggressive manage-ment" in trimming costs, winnowing bureau-cracy and possibly closing more plants.

The GM board, long a rubber stamp for management, had not exercised its powers so

forcefully over management since the early days of the auto industry when GM was in financial trouble.

"This is the first salvo in an evolutionary process," said John M. Nash, president of the National Association of Corporate Directors, a Washington-based organization that advises di-rectors on their role. "Managements are going to be held accountable."

In taking control of the executive committee of the board of the No. 1 U.S. automaker, Mr. Smale replaces Robert C. Stempel, who remains chairman and chief executive. In the shake-up, Mr. Stempel also lost his president and his chief

financial officer; both were demoted. The overthrow of Lloyd E. Reuss, GM's president, leaves Mr. Stempel in a fight for authority over the company. By ordering Mr. Reuss's removal, the board also wounded Mr. Stempel and diminished his authority in the eyes of his

subordinates, management specialists say. The three outside directors who pushed hardest for the change, according to a person famil-iar with the board's deliberations in Dallas, were Mr. Smale; Dennis Weatherstone, 61, the soft-spoken chairman of the profitable J. P. Morgan & Co., one of the premier U.S. finan-cial companies, and Thomas H. Wyman, 62, the former chairman of CBS Inc., himself a veteran of boardroom intrigue.

[Mr. Smale said Wednesday that he would not run the company and he expressed confi-dence in Mr. Stempel, United Press International reported from Detroit.

["Contrary to recent media reports, neither I nor any of the other outside members of the General Motors board of directors intend to involve ourselves in the day-to-day business of GM," Mr. Smale said, "That job is the responsibility of Bob Stempel and he has the board's full support and confidence."]

The GM move is but the most striking example of the growing role that outside directors, under pressure from important investors, are taking in deciding everything from how much executives are paid to the strategic direction of a

"General Motors is such a symbol because of

its size and because it seemed as tough a place to change as you could find in corporate Ameri-ca," said Robert A.G. Monks, an adviser to ca," said Robert A.G. Monks, an adviser to large shareholders. "The board really exercised dominion over the company. GM will not be the same again."

Other major companies, including Interna-tional Business Machines Corp.; Citicorp; Sears, Roebuck and Co.; American Express Co. and Eastman Kodak Co., have also been pressed by big investors to make more modest changes, typically trimming bureaucracy, naming more independent directors or closely linking executive pay to corporate performance. Frequently, the outside directors have listened to shareholders' complaints and made changes.

The ontside directors, who account for 11 of the 15 GM board members, also tightened their grasp on the GM board on Tuesday by removing as directors Mr. Reuss, the demoted president, who became an executive vice president, and F. Alan Smith, an executive vice president. By reducing the board from 17 members, the 11 outside directors loom even larger.

Pressure to address GM's problems with a greater sense of urgency had been building for months. But mounting losses, which reached a record \$4.45 billion last year, including a stun-ning \$7 billion loss in North America, forced the board to act as GM's institutional share-

See GM, Page 12

The recession itself will likely curtail many

# Japanese Banks Likely to Keep Foreign Assets

By Steven Brull tional Herald Imbune

TOKYO — The plunge in Tokyo stock prices is pummeling profits and lending capacity of Japanese banks but is unlikely to trigger a repatriation of capital severe enough to deal a blow to economies around the world, analysts said Wednesday.

Bank shares bore the brunt of selling again on Wednesday as the Nikkei index crashed through the 17,000 level. The gauge trimmed its loss in the final hour to close down 616.02 points, or 3.46 percent, at 17,175.53, its lowest level since Noember 1986. The Nikkei index has fallen 15 percent in the past two weeks and now stands 56 percent below its peak of December 1989. The slide Wednesday in Tokyo triggered declines in bourses in

Japanese insurers are searching for safe places to invest. Page 15.

Hong Kong, Singapore, Sydney and Taipei and sent European mar-kets and Wall Street lower.

The sympathetic sell-offs were due in part to fears that the Japanese stock market collapse would ricochet around the world the way the Black Monday in New York did in 1987. This time, the biggest worry is that Japanese banks and other institutions will sell assets overseas to compensate for losses at bome. That could boost interest rates and undermine tentative eco-nomic growth in the United States and Europe.

But barring a market meltdown, which few expect, analysts said such fears are overblown. "I don't expect this to have any practical effects on U.S. growth," said Rob-ert Alan Feldman, economist at Salomon Brothers (Asia) Ltd,

Fears of Japanese asset-witbdrawal pains have been beightened by severe pressure on Japanese city banks to capital-adequacy require-ments of the Bank for International Settlements, An 8 percent capitalto-assets ratio is required for risky

investments, including stocks, whilsafer investments require lower re serves or none at all in the case o creditworthy countries' bonds.

With huge shareholdings equa to about 10 percent of the entir market, the precipitous decline is months has halved the value c banks' hidden assets in the form o unrealized capital gains on equiner City banks' average BIS ratios hav slid to 7.6 percent from 8.52 per cent in September, according 1-Masahide Mimura, a senior analys at Barclay's de Zoeie Wedd Ltd.

Banks have been issuing subor dinated debt to try to preserve the ratios, but they are approachin BIS limits on the extent to whic they can use these instruments 1 bolster their balance sheets. Wit few other viable fund-raising chan nels, some fear banks will have nchoice but to shrink their assets b calling in old loans.

Banks, however, have little in centive to unload foreign assets he cause most of funds for these loan were generated overseas, said Rob ert Zielinski, an analyst at Jardin Fleming Securities.

Nor is there serious concern tha life insurers and other institution will dump their huge holdings o U.S. Treasury bonds. Interest rate remain about 1.5 to 2.0 percentag points higher in the U.S. than fo comparable instruments here enough to keep most Japanese in vestors locked in, Mr. Feldman said

Such sober sentiments, bowever are predicated on the belief that th Tokyo stock market is nearing it bottom. Should the Nikkei inde continue to decline, say as far a 12,200-point level, at which their hidden assets would disappear banks would feel pressured "to de whatever it takes to reduce their assets." Mr. Mimura said. "Even i they cut 10 percent of their assets, i would have a significant impact or the global economy." Such a sce nario is unlikely, however, becaus

See BANKS, Page 13

# Keynesian Policy From Britain's LDP

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The possibility of a hung
Parliament in Thursday's general election has
turned a spotlight on Britain's third party, the Liberal Democrats, whose cooperation the La-bor Party could need to form a government. Analysts agree that in terms of economic policies, Labor and the Liberal Democrats-

show many similarities. "You have to dig around pretty hard to find the little rough edges where these two parties differ," said Peter Spencer, chief U.K. economist for Lehman Brothers International.

Both parties are seen as favoring more government intervention in the economy, higher taxes and higher spending than the ruling Conservatives. Beyond that their differences are ones largely of degree and shading. Labor, for instance, has pledged effectively

to raise the top tax rate to 59 percent for those carning more than £40,000 (\$70,800) a year. "Labor is in favor of a bair shirt for anyone who wouldn't normally vote Labor," said Peter Fellner, an economist with NatWest Capital Markets The Liberal Democrat leader, Paddy Ash-

down, has said he would oppose a top rate of anything over 50 percent. Similarly, Mr. Ashdown has expressed his opposition to Labor's plans to set a national minimum wage.

With 22 seats in the House of Commons now and an expected gain of three seats according to a recent poll, the question is how much influence that will buy the Liberal Democrats in the post-election haggling. That, of course, depends on whether and just how far short of a majority Labor falls. In any case, Neil MacKinnon, chief economist for Yamaichi International in London, warned that the Liberal Democrats' moderation should not simply be "taken for grant-

ed." He and others point ont that the party

Like Labor, the Liberal Democrats favor higher taxes and higher spending.

favors boosting the base tax rate by 1 percentage point, to 26 percent, in order to fund improvements in education. Furthermore, the Liberal Democrats have presented the most expansionist economic program of the three main parties. Unlike Labor, they propose to increase the government's planned £28 billion in borrowings by £2 billion.

The Liberal Democrats are "latter-day Keynesians," said Richard Conquest, chief economist for the Daiwa Institute of Research in London. By a combination of more borrowing and higher taxes the Liberal Dem-ocrats are pledged to increase government spending by fully £10 billion in a classic Keynesian attempt to pry Britain out of its longest postwar recession.

of the more radical plans of both Labor and the Liberal Democrats. One economist close to the Labor party insisted it would be wise to put off or at least dilute plans for an effective 59 percent top tax rate and a minimum wage for fear they could delay the recovery. Some analysts suggested that one of the great uses of a pact with the Liberal Democrats is that it could allow the Labor leader, Neal Kinnock, to fudge on a few of his campaign pledges in the name of maintaining the support of the Liberal Democrats. That question not withstanding, one of the

more striking features of the Labor's economic agenda is its comparative tameness. Long gone are such old party pledges as to nation-alize "the commanding heights of the British economy." In assessing that shift analysts credit Mr. Kinnock's steering of the party back towards the center since its disastrous 1987 defeat, the fragile state of the economy and the influence of Britain's membership in the European Monetary System's exchange rate mechanism.

"The ERM provides a straight jacket for monetary policy since interest rates are effectively dictated by the Bundesbank," said Yamaichi's Mr. MacKinnon.

Many economists fear that after 13 years of Conservative rule any new government could quickly precipitate a sterling crisis. A run on the pound could leave the new government with the unpleasant necessity of having to raise interest rates in the midst of a recession.

# Buyers Vanish From Tokyo

prices here has grown so relentless tures contract is traded, activit and the selling so one-sided that there were signs Wednesday that the market was starting to seize up. Trading volume was modest, at

320 million shares, as most investors sat out the action. Analysts said the decline was not the result of a deluge of selling, but of an almost total lack of buying.

One of the most notable features of the market was the number of securities in which trading was halted. According to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, 22 percent of the shares on its First Section, where the largest companies are traded. failed to open in the morning session because there were only sell orders. By the end of the day, 13 percent of the shares still could not trade on the First Section, the ex-

On the Osaka Stock Exchange TOKYO - The plunge in stock where the Nikkei stock index fi

> was also disrupted most of the day There is a circuit-breaker but into the index futures market the halts trading whenever the contrac-rises or falls 600 points. In add tion, trading can be stopped c slowed down when the price of th futures contract is moving to quickly.

Those circuit-breakers wer tripped repeatedly Wednesday Traders said that, as a result, muc of the trading in the Nikkei inde futures was pushed to a simila contract on the Singapore Mone

tary Exchange.

# **CURRENCY RATES**

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# $\boldsymbol{American\ Air\ Expected}.\ Competing\ LTV\ Bids\ Raised$

structuring of its fares this week, cutting full-coach prices up to 40 percent but eliminating most discounts, industry sources said.

announce the changes Thursday. largest U.S. carrier, which last year cent, the fare would be \$417. had a loss of \$239.9 million.

Currently the officially published full-coach fare is seldom paid by travelers. Instead more than 90 percent take advantage of some sort of discount. One industry analyst speculated

that if the discounts were eliminated, a cut in the published full fare would actually give American more money. By lowering the full cost, known as "full Y" fares, American hopes to create the perception that sengers are getting greater value for their money, analysts said. Al Becker, a spokesman for

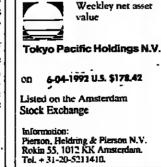
American Airlines, said that the car-ner was not raising fares but was changing the name of a lower fullcoach fare in about 800 markets.

He said travel agents and other carriers might be misperceiving the move as a fare increase, believing that the lower full-coach fare was being eliminated and that only the regular coach fare remained. He said that the lower fare was still in effect but under a different name. One airline analyst said American would be betting its restructur-

The analyst gave, as an example, the one-way fare between Dallas and New York of \$595. Only about overall the changes are expected to actually increase revenue to the actually increase revenue to the

An airline executive who did not want his named used said that the American move was expected to be simed at simplifying the current fare structure and might be a way for the airline to save some of the billions of dollars that go to travel agents. dollars that go to travel agents.

A travel industry executive said that the aim of Robert L. Crandall. chairman of American, was to "create enough hoopla" for the new | fare structure so that major competitors like United and Delta would go along. (Reuters, NYT)

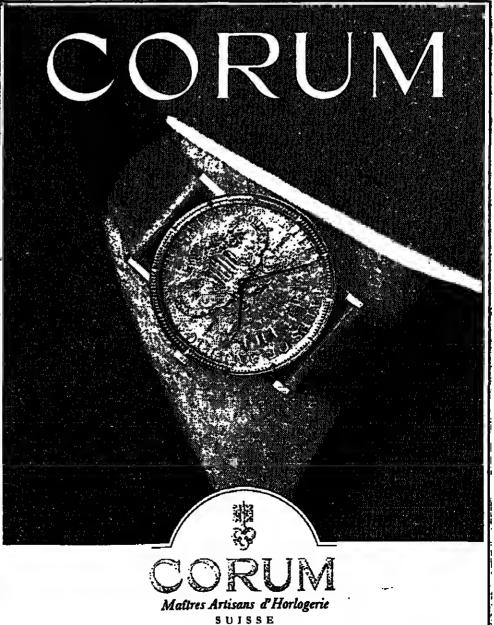


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# The structuring of its fares this week, cutting full-coach prices my to 40. \*\*Remers\*\* NEW YORK — Competing bidders for acrospace units of LTV Corp. raised their offers on Wednesday at the start of a bankruptcy court hearing. Vought Corp., owned by Martin Marietta Corp. and Lockheed Corp., increased its offer for LTV's Acrospace unit by \$20 million, to \$375 million. A Vought lawver said their offers on Wednesday at the start of a bankruptcy court hearing. Vought Corp., owned by Martin Marietta Corp. and Lockheed Corp., increased its offer for LTV's Acrospace unit by \$20 million, to \$375 million. A Vought lawver said their offers on Wednesday at the start of a bankruptcy court hearing. Vought Corp., owned by Martin Marietta Corp. and Lockheed Corp., increased its offer for LTV's Acrospace unit by \$20 million, to \$375 million. A Vought lawver said their offers on Wednesday at the start of a bankruptcy court hearing. Vought Corp., owned by Martin Marietta Corp. and Lockheed Corp., increased its offer for LTV's Acrospace unit by \$20 million. A Vought lawver said their offers on Wednesday at the start of a bankruptcy court hearing. Vought Corp., owned by Martin Marietta Corp. and Lockheed Corp., increased its offer for LTV's Acrospace unit by \$20 million. A Vought lawver said their offers on Wednesday at the start of a bankruptcy court hearing. Vought Corp., owned by Martin Marietta Corp. and Lockheed Corp., increased its offer for LTV's Acrospace unit by \$20 million. A Vought lawver said their offers on Wednesday at the start of a bankruptcy court hearing. A Vought lawyer said that while the offer stands below the \$425 million offered by Thomson-CSF of France and Carlyle Group, it had other benefits, including an earlier closing date and less risk of not going through. Meanwhile, Thomson raised its part of the bid for LTV's missiles division to \$300 million from \$280 million, and Carlyle increased its cash and stock They expected the company to 5 percent of passengers pay the full offer for the aircraft portion of LTV Aerospace by \$5 million in securities. change said.



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# CANON INC.

Advice has been received from Tok yo that the Board of Directors has declared a payment of DIVIDEND of ten 6.25 per share for the semants period ended 31 at December 1991.

Holders of EUROPEAN DEPOSTARY RECEPTS TO BEARE (SMARE EDPS) withing to claim this threatend on respect of the shares represented by their share FDR's should present Coupen No. 62 on the office of Hall SAMUEL BANK ID., 45.

BERCH STREET, LONDON ECZP 2LX, where lianing borms are avoidable, or BANKOUE NTERNATIONALE A LOXEMBOURG.

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Full Information may be obtained from

Hill Samuel Bank Ltd. 45, Beach Street, Landon ECZP 2LX.

**EUROPEAN FUTURES** 

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Metals

Financial

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United Press Internation NEW YORK — The dollar slid ednesday against the yen, which rengthened amid falling stock ices in Japan, but it ended higher ainst the major European curren-

The yen was bolstered by reports at Japanese companies were re-

### Foreign Exchange

striating funds to shore up their lance sheets following heavy sell-g on the Tokyo Stock Exchange

"All the action has been in the n." said a U.S. bank trader. "Reuriation has been the buzzword I day."

Some traders disputed the extent the movement by Japanese comnies. Stephen Flanagan, B vice esident and currency dealer at itsubishi Bank, said, "The mag-

nitude of the Japanese repatriation flows are considerably overstated." At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.6277 Deutsche marks. up from 1.6215 DM at the close on Tuesday, and at 132,715 yen, down from 133,10 yen.

The U.S. currency also was trading at 1.4945 Swiss francs, up from 1.4890 francs, and at 5.5125 French francs, up from 5.4895 francs. On the day before the British

general election, the pound slipped to \$1.7501 from \$1.7520. Analysis said they expected the pound to remain in a tight range until the election results become

Meanwhile, analysts in New York said market participants were looking ahead to the March U.S. producer price index report due Thursday for guidance on the pace of the economic recovery. (UPI, Renters, API

# MARKETS: Tokyo Ripple Effect

### (Continued from page 1)

ondon said European investors are worned about "rising governent budget deficits all over" in c uncertain political climate. nich would in due course lift and yields and make stocks less

Although there was a plausible cal explanation at hand for the

### N.Y. Stocks

shavior of each market, the re-Bining uncertainty was how asely tied together is the global lage of finance. Wall Street still is enough insular thinkers to reard the week as a simple correcon after overblown hopes for a mestic economic recovery, but ) one completely disregarded the kyo effect of what David D. ale of Kemper Financial Services Chicago called a crack in a

ajor market " The big concern on Wall Street is e knowledge that Tokyo is finned for the time being as a suppliof liquidity to the world's capital

ontinued from first finance page)

olders became increasingly dissat-

Representatives of investment

inds such as the California Public

niployees Retirement System, or

alpers, the largest U.S. public ension fund, had met periodically

ith GM board members and man-

At first, GM did not respond.

gers over the last two years.

fied and vocal.

year of 1989, half of it in bonds and most of the rest in buying comou-nies," said Edward Yardeni of C.J. Lawrence, "We'll be lucky if they go down to only zero this year, and we'll be unlucky if they have to sell off and bring the capital home."
"I don't think they'll need to do

that, but American money managers are spooked by the lear. he added. "In fact, of all the major markets we'll be the least affected because they own very little of our stocks and take only 11 percent of

our exports." But anxiety remained among market historians, some of wbom were waiting for the other shoe to

Wyss of DRI/McGraw Hill, "There never has been a major market collapse that was not followed by a worldwide reaction. from Dutch tulip bulbs in the 17th century to the oil price explosions of the 1970s."

"Maybe the Tokyo stock market is not hig enough to matter," Mr. Wyss said, "but it did start out with a capitalization larger than Wall Street, and it's now less than half of "Japan pumped out \$200 billion what it was. No the rest of the world in the peak anything yet." what it was. Maybe we haven't seen

we thought that things were going too slowly." said DeWitt Bowman,

chief investment officer of Calpers.

which holds more than 4.3 million

GM shares, "Stempel made a good-

faith effort, but as a lifelong insider

it was more difficult for him to do

some things as quickly as the board

ment changes like the one at GM.

brought by a board taking matters

Some specialists said manage-

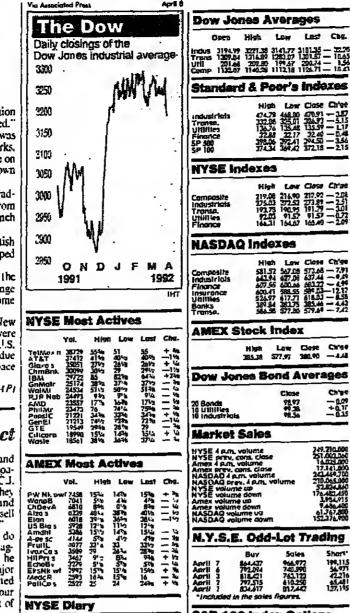
felt necessary."

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it gradually it cooperated. Still, into its own hands, represent a

**NORLD STOCK MARKETS** 



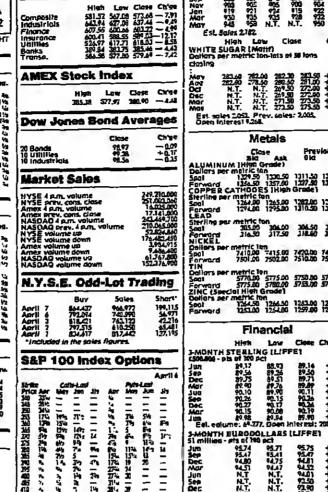
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Amex Diary

**NASDAQ Diary** 



29a 14a Dec % Dec #7 11112 74

Catta: hotal vol. 45; teral open int. 2017 Puts; tehal vol. 2257; teral open int. 106,508 Scorne: CBOE.

Mr. Smale is no stranger to trying "The threat of being taken over was an extremely wasteful means of effecting change in corpora-tions," said Robert Glauber, a fel-low at the Kennedy School of Gov-ernment at Harvard University.

"It resulted in resources being

| Courboc Tell | 1774 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 | 1775 |

healthy trend in the way companies dissipated in the wrong ways, in are governed — in contrast to the companies being loaded with debt 1980s, when corporate raiders op-erated as the policemen of capital-vesting in their future.

to make a big, stedgy company more nimble. During his tenure as chief executive of Procter & Gamble Co. from 1981 to 1990. Mr. Smale was known for replacing a pyramidstyle management with business teams, including production-line workers as well as executives.

M: Board Flexes Management Muscle by Putting an Outsider in Charge

Est, volume: 1090, Open Interest; 3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) OM1 million - sts of 100 pcl







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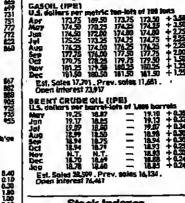
ESt. volume: 3,1222. Open interest: 56-124.

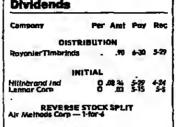
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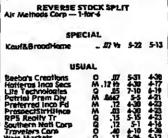
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200 A High Low Last Settle (IPE)

# U.S./AT THE CLOSE

N.Y. Oil Hits High for Year at \$20.60

NEW YORK - Oil prices advanced Wednesday to new highs for the year as traders responded to shrinking U.S. supplies and more Middle

Light sweet crude oil for delivery in May settled at \$20,60 per barrel, up 39 cents, on the New York Mercantile Exchange. The previous high 1992 settlement price for spot-month crude, \$20,45 a barrel, came Monday.

Prices went up following an American Petroleum Institute report, issued Tuesday evening, that showed U.S. stockpiles of oil and refined products fell sharply last week. In addition, there were concerns that further tensions between Iran and Iraq could be hrewing. "The possibilities of a clash there have kept people from selling this market outright," said Thomas P. Blakeslee, an energy analyst for Pegasus Econometric Group Inc. Crude's rally continues a hourse comment that the theory has been used up the spot buying spree that stretched through last week and has pushed up the spot price of oil by about \$1.50 per barrel since late March.

# Caterpillar Rejects Mediation Call

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Renters) -- A group of U.S. senators on Wednesday urged Labor Secretary Lynn Martin to intervene in a bitter 5month-old contract dispute between Caterpillar Inc. and the United Auto Workers union, but the company said the time had passed for federal

Some 12,000 UAW members are on strike. In Illinois, local offices of the union said few strikers had crossed the picket lines at Caterpillar plants since the company imposed its unilateral contract terms Monday. They also said Caterpillar's claim Monday that over 400 strikers had returned to their jobs was exaggerated.

### Kemper Sees Operating Income Fall

LONG GROVE. Illinois (Bloomberg) — Kemper-Corp. said Wednesday it expected that first-quarter operating earnings would fall below the 80 cents a share carned in the year-earlier quarter.

Kemper attributed the decline to reduced investment income for its life insurance operations and the effects of currency translations on foreign bonds held by the life segment.

# Hallmark Arranges Univision Sale

LOS ANGELES (Reuter) — Hallmark Cards Inc. said Wednesday that it has agreed to sell Univision Holdings Inc., the largest Spanish-language television network in the United States, to an investor group for \$550 million.

The group is headed by A. Jerrold Perenchio, a Los Angeles investor. It also includes Venevision, a Venezuelan broadcasting communications company, and Grupo Televisa, Mexico's largest media company. Univision reaches almost 90 percent of U.S. Hispanie television households.

# Journal Ads Boost Dow Profit

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Dow Jones & Co. reported on Wednesday a 58 percent increase in net income for the first quarter, citing increased advertising in The Wall Street Journal.

Dow Jones said profit rose to \$28.39 million. or 28 cents a share, in the quarter that ended March 31. The company said ad linage at the Wall Street Journal rose 9.2 percent from the first quarter a year ago.

### For the Record

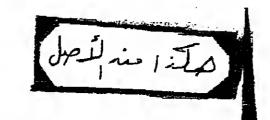
Carolco Pictures Inc. said its fourth-quarter write-downs would "substantially exceed previous estimates of about \$100 million. (Bloomberg) NEC Corp. of Japan said Wednesday that it would join with MIPS Computer Systems Inc. of the United States in developing a 64-bit microprocessor chip using RISC technology.

(AFP)

Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Cos. Inc. said it would register an initial public offering of common stock within two weeks, but did not comment on the size of the offering or the estimated price. The American Banker newspaper said the company hopes to raise \$600 million.

# U.S. FUTURES

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# New Dispute Roils U.S.-EC Accord On Airbus Subsidies, Talks Reopen

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service

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WASHINGTON — The United States and the European Community have quietly reopened negotia-tions on a cornerstone of last week's agreement to limit government sub-sidies to commercial aircraft manu-(acturers, American and European

Trade officials pressed their govemments publicly this week to approve the agreement, and insisted the dispute could be resolved quickly and quietly. But in private, they are arguing heatedly over how much. money governments can channel to aircraft makers through military contracts and other deals. Such contracts give manufacturers advan-tages for developing navigational gear and other components that can be used in commercial aircraft.

[In Brussels, a spokesman for the EC Commission said Wednesday that the EC still approved of the tentative pact. "We don't see any major problems anymore as far as the Community is concerned," he told the International Herald Tri-

[He said, however, that "contacts remain open" since the pact had still not been approved.]

Negotiators on both sides of the Adantic are unhappy, with each party accusing the other of backing down on commitments made in Brussels on March 31, the officials said. The negotiators reached their tentative agreement just hours before a U.S. deadline for its filing of publican of Missouri, has criticized a formal trade case before an international arbitration panel.

No British, French, German or Spanish officials were present when officials of the 12-nation Enropean Community struck the deal. The four countries are members of the Airbus consortium, and some U.S. observers speculated that one or more of these countries' govern-

Privately, trade officials are arguing heatedly over how much money

governments can channel to aircraft makers through military contracts and other deals.

ments may be pushing the Commu nity to seek changes.

"It's not that the U.S. is changing its mind," an administration official said European officials contend that

American negotiators informally agreed to their position on March 31 and are changing their minds now, perhaps because of pressure from Congress and military contractors. Senator John C. Danforth, Rethe deal and introduced a resolution indirectly critical of it.

Mr. Danforth, who usually backs the administration on trade policy and whose state is home to Mc-Donnell Douglas Corp., was not briefed by administration officials during the last four months of talks and has declared that the pact falls short of his expectations.

The aircraft-subsidy negotiations began six years ago because of American complaints about the high level of interest-free loans and other direct subsidies from European governments to Airbus Industrie, which is owned by aerospace companies in Britain, France, Germany and Spain. But on the question of indirect subsidies, the roles

£5.5 million in 1990.

bined with recessionary effects in

ish housing market and better pros-

leaving only the interim payment,

which was 4.75 pence, compared with 12.25 pence (nr all of 1990.

Philips Raises

Stake to 4.5%

In Blockbuster

EINDHOVEN. Netherlands -

Philips Electronics NV said on Wednesday it was raising its stake

in Blockbuster Entertainment Corp., the big Florida-based video

rental company, to 4.5 percent of

The Dutch electronics giant,

which already owns 2 million

Blockbuster shares, will raise its

buy 6 million shares at \$11 each.

Philips has an option to buy a fur-

ther 3 million shares at \$11 if the

shares are bought before June 30.

Blockhuster was trading Wednes-day at \$13.625 a share.

was investing the \$66 million in

Blockbuster stock or of buying 50 percent of the company's Cityvi-

Philips said in November that it

the company's common stock.

group's long history.

The United States wants to preserve a higher level of subsidies than the Europeans because the American producers of commercial aircraft, McDonnell Douglas and Boeing Co. are also large military contractors that benefit from the

The European Community wants to limit indirect subsidies to 4 percent of an aircraft's development costs, while the United States wants

The sides also disagree about what was promised last week. In the race to finish the text of the accord, some passages were left blank with

# EC Fears U.S. Crystal Barriers Laws on Lead Levels Cited as Danger to Trade

By Charles Goldsmith

International Herald Tribune BRUSSELS - Add French and Irish crystal manufacturers to the official list of European Community industries concerned that American laws restrict their

A recent California law on lead levels in tableware and glass containers will be one of the new concernsraised in the EC's annual Report on U.S. Trade and Investment Barriers, which is to be released Thursday.

The Brussels report follows a similar study issued.10 days ago by the United States, which identified aircraft, wood products and furs as among the industries whose exports are hindered by EC trade practices.

The EC report, the eighth in ah annual series, will reflect the Community's worsening trade deficit with the United States, which grew to \$17 billion in 1991 from \$6 billion the year before. About 30 percent of all U.S. exports go to EC countries, while the United States absorbs about 18 percent of the Community's exports.

Year after year, the report adds new areas of worry for EC manufacturers, be they producers of antifriction bearings or crystal decanters.

"Under the California law, if your container has lead or any number of other materials, you are sup-posed to include some sort of health warning," said. Danny Barlow, secretary of the European Domestic Glass Group, which represents the crystal makers.

European crystal companies feel the regulation dis-crimmates against them, he said, "because a beautiful product like Waterford or Baccarat crystal poses no public hazard."

The glassware trade group seeks to convince Califorms authorities that a single notice on lead posted on shop walls should be sufficient, so manufacturers do not have to include warnings with each item sold So far, says John Kennedy of Waterford Wedgwood Pic in Ireland, the company has put notices only on decanters sold in California pending discussions with the state's attorney general on the law's scope. Some

smaller crystal producers, he said, decided it "wasn't worth the trouble" so they stopped sales in California. The EC glassware industry is also concerned about proposals by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to enact strict controls on the leaching of lead from

The world-recognized standard restricts leaching from containers to 5 parts per billion in relation to the figuid stored, and officials said most European concerns

could meet initial U.S. proposals of 2.5 parts per billion. "But the U.S. is now talking about 1.5 parts per billion or even 1 part per billion, and that poses problems," said Mr. Barlow. "If you have to cut down on lead leaching to really minute levels, you might have to reduce an item's lead content to a level below that to produce really beautiful lead crystal."

A lead content of 24 percent is the norm for European crystal, while posh "full-lead crystal" has a lead content of more than 30 percent.

Mr. Barlow contends that the U.S. proposals would penalize European companies for a problem that is Blockbuster, but left itself the

"The main problem has been lead used in ceramic glazing," he said. "So crystal is getting associated with a problem in another industry."

# Real Estate Alcatel Alsthom Raises Costs Bring Payout as Profit Surges GEC-Alsthom's operating profit rose 9 percent, to 3 billion francs. Costain Loss

PARIS - Alcatel Alsthom, the French telecommunications and power engineering group, Wednesday reported an unexpectedly large. LONDON - Costain Group percent increase in net profit PLC, the British engineering and

for 1991 and raised its dividend. construction company, said The chairman, Pierre Suard, said Wednesday that it swung to a prethe rise in profit to 6.18 billion tax loss of £69.2 million (\$120.7 francs (\$1.13 billion), came despite million) in 1991 from a profit of a provision of 2.7 billion francs for restructuring. Alcatel Alsthom The large loss was caused by bought in minority stakes in certain hefty exceptional charge of £73.6

units during the year. million, which reflected Costain's Analysts had predicted an in-crease of about 15 percent in net decision to dispose of its investment property portfolio, writeprofit. They cited growth in Germadowns in the value of its bousing ny for the relecommunications busiland bank and rationalization ness of Alcatel, which accounts for an estimated two-thirds of group Results also were burt by Costain's decision to provide £12 mil-lion against its share of the Chanrevenue, and strong results in power ngineering, mainly through

GEC-Alsthom joint venture. nel Tunnel contract. Costain is a 10 percent participant in Transmanche-Link, the consortium building the tunnel for Eurotunnel BANKS: Asset Pullback Unlikely PLC. Eurotonnel and Transmanche-Link are involved in a dis-(Continued from first finance page) pute over construction costs. Costain Chairman Peter Sawdy the Ministry of Finance would likesaid, "The severity and prolonged

ly step in to ease pressures on the other concerns that were bought banks to meet the BIS require- originally to cement long-term relanature of the U.K. recession. comments if the situation became criuother world markets, has led to one of the most difficult years in the Hope for an imminent Tokyo stock market recovery has faded in But Costain said it saw some slight signs of recovery in the Brit-

recent days as foreign investors, one of the market's few consistent pillars of support the past year, have become net sellers. Many appear to have lost hope and

pects in international contracting.

Analysts had forecast a smaller loss, of £32 million to £40 million, But Costain shares rose 1 pence in begun to cut losses. London on Wednesday, 10 66 pence, on hopes of a recovery.

Sales fell 12 percent in 1991, to £1.31 billion from £1.49 billion, Costain paid no final dividend

# CAPITAL: Teaching the Russians

previous year.

crease was lower than that of overall

net due to the issue of new shares to

In addition, there are indications

that Japanese companies desperate for cash are starting to sell shares in

originally to cement long-term rela-

be out of control. But we're the

Still, a growing number of pun-

tionships.

largest creditor."

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

finance the minority huy-ins.

(Continued from first finance page)

years and it works fine. Simplicity is better because everyone under stands what is happening, and when everyone can watch everyone else in one room, there is far less chance of hanky-panky. Computers enable you to operate off in a corner where the whole exchange

Mr. Bernard is convinced that when the Russians get used to open trading, a stock market will emerge of its own accord. His worry is that the Russians may take a shortcut to the free market by privatizing their huge industrial dinosaurs with the same hureaucracy in command of the same outdated technology. He has urged them to pass anti-monopoly laws to curb the former state coterprises and concentrate stake by exercising an option to on fostering new and smaller husi-

countability but at least the management was answerable to somehody when it was in the hands of the state," he said, "Now you have autonomous hureaucracies managing for their own ends, no prospectus, diffused ownership, and a population that doesn't even know

about acting like shareholders." If Mr. Bernard had his way, he would send a small army of advisers ranging from SEC bureaucrats to "the jobless middle manager from the closed General Motors plant to sit alongside Russians for six months and tell them how we do

"A few other people should try to do what I do." the Wall Street lawyer added, "and corporations should pay to send people there for six months. And if the government pitched in, it would he the best money we ever spent"

### Investor's Europe **Paris** Frankfurt CAC 40 2000 1830 -990 HV. Alcatel Alsthom said, on revenue of 51.8 billion francs, up 16 percent. 1700 Alcatel Alsthom's group revenue, which was previously reported, rose 11 percent, to 160.1 billion francs. <sup>1996</sup> ia ∑D 2300 N D J F M A 1991 1992 The proposed dividend is 13.50 francs on 1991, up from 12.50 the Wednesday Piev Close Close Exchange Change -1 27 Peter Knox. a communications **CBS** Trend 124.00 125,60 Amsterdam analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew in -1.16 5,770.22 Brussels Stock Index 5.703.27 London, said Alcatel Alsthom's net 1.12 profit had also benefited from a fall 1,739 42 Frankfurt DAX 1,720.01 1.32 in the tax rate on earnings to 31 711.47 Frankfurt 702.06 percent from 37 percent in 1990. 1.67 Helsinki HEX 790.88 904,28 Per-share net profit was 51.80 francs last year, an 8.5 percent in-London Financial Times 30 1,865.30 -0.57 1,854.70 crease from 1990. The rate of in--0.46 **FTSE 100** 2,404,20 London 2,393.20

General Index

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### Very briefly:

Sources: Reuters, AFF

Madrid

Milan

Paris

Vienna

Zurich

Stockholm

 SMH, the Swiss company that makes Swatch watches, reported net profits in 1991 of 252 million Swiss frames (\$168 million), a 32 percent rise, on sales of 2.37 hillion frames.

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dits are sensing the market is near-ing its bottom. "It's not out of con-trol," said Hirohiko Okumura, The EC Commission cleared the sale by the Treuhandanstalt of East German steel concerns Stahl & Walzwerk Brandenburg and Hennings-

chief economist at Nomura Redorfer Stahlwerk, to Riva Group of Italy. search Institute. "If Japan were the largest dehtor country, maybe we'd ICL Pic, a Japanese-controlled computer maker in Britain, reported net

revenue fell 40 percent in 1991, to £39 million (\$68 million), as sales climbed to £1.88 billion.

 Groupe de la Cité. France's largest publisher and one of the five bigges publishing conglomerates in the world, is opening a subsidiary in New York City, Chambers Kingfisher Graham Publishers Inc.

 KWU, the energy unit of Siemens AG, predicted sales would rise to 0 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.7 billion) in the year ending Sept. 30, from 5 hillion DM the previous year. The French Automakers Association said it expects France's car market

to grow 3.4 percent this year, to 2.1 million cars. Hoogovens NV of the Netherlands signed a joint-venture agreement

with Tatra, a Czech metals casting company, to produce precision cast products near Koprivnice, Czechoslovakia. • Sveriges Riksbank, Sweden's central bank, lowered its marginal lending

rate 1 percentage point, to 12 percent; the rate was raised by 2 points, to 13 percent, on Monday to defend a weakening Swedish currency. Air France and Sabena of Belgium will sign their partnership agreement

in Brussels on Friday. International Business Machines Corp.'s German unit, IBM GmbH.

reported net profit of 473 million Deutsche marks in 1991 on sales of 705

 SIP SpA, Italy's state-controlled telephone company, reported [60] net profit rose to 486.4 hillion lire (\$396.1 million), a 21 percent increase from 1990, on income of 19,453 trillion lire, a 16.7 percent rise.

• FLS Industries A/S, the Danish engineering, aerospace and building materials company, expects higher sales but flat profit in 1992 after reporting net profit rose 13 percent in 1991, to a record 600 million crowns (\$102 million), on sales of 12.6 hillion crowns.

4P. Renters, Blocksburg

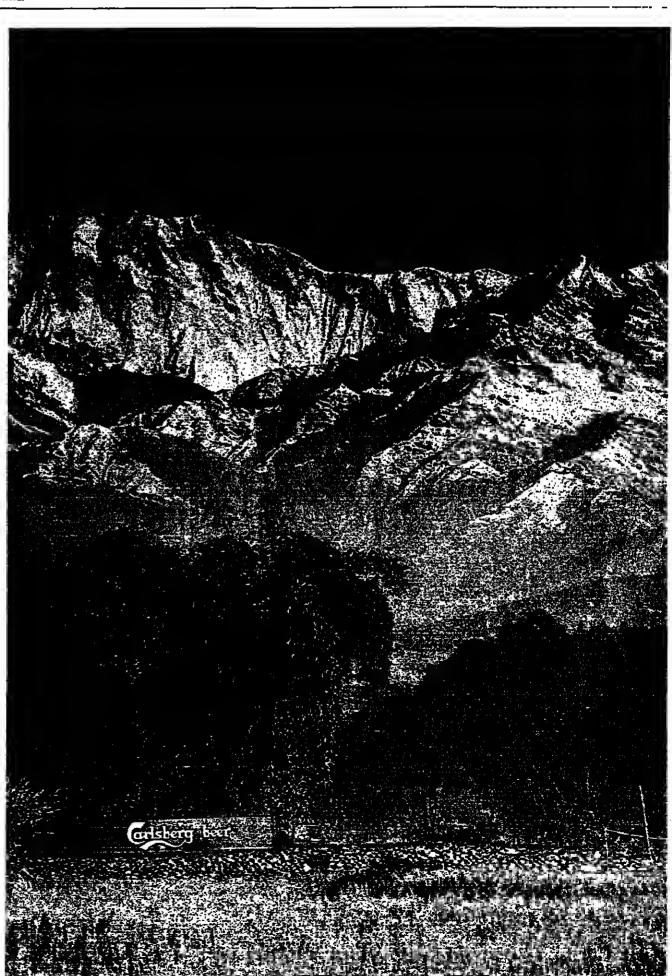
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NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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HE FIRST TIME A SPANISH dancer takes to her toes, she pulls on much more than a pair of dance shoes. She also wears the mantle of national pride for all things artistic.

of the past drew regular inspiration from the peculiar energy of Spanish street life that so often spills over onto canvas, music score or dance floor. And today the lifeblood of Spanish art is by no means confined to the country's great galleries and concert halls. In Spain, the voice of art is all around you. Listen carefully and you could hear the maestros of tomorrow.



1992 The year of the Barcalons Olympic Games. The Universal Exposition in Sevilla And Madrid Coltural Capital of Europe.



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# New Fine Levied on Hyundai

# Seoul Appears to Step Up Pressure on Group

SEOUL - South Korean tax authorities on Wednesday im-posed a multimillion dollar fine on the Hyundai group's shipowning arm, in what a Hyundai spokesman called the start of a "new wave of attacks" on the con-

glomerate by the government.
Hyundai Merchant Marine must pay 27.1 billion won in penalties and 29.9 billion won in owed taxes, the National Tax Administration said in a statement. The total is equivalent to \$73.4 million.

The authorities also said they were investigating three group executives, including the son of the Hyundai group's founder, on suspicion of tax evasion.

This is the second large tax penalty imposed on Hyundai, conglomerate, in less than six months, It is also the latest of a series of actions against the group since its founder, Chung hi-yung, a vocal opponent of President Roh Tae Woo, entered

In March, two months after Mr. Chung set up his Unification National Party, it won 31 seats in the 299-seat legislature in

March's general elections.

Mr. Chung, who has resigned his Hyundai posts but is widely believed to retain ultimate control over the group, has hinted strongly that he would run for the presidency later this year.

A Hyundai spokesman said

signal of another wave of attacks from the government on us." The government denies Hyundai's accusations that problems dogging the group are politically

The tax investigation, launched on Dec. 17, concluded

The government denied Hyundai's claim that its problems stem from political considerations.

the company had evaded the tax between 1987 and 1991. A tax official said Hyundai would be formally notified of its shipping arm's misconduct by next week at the earliest.

"We found that Hyundai Merchant Marine deliberately and cleverly diverted business funds for a long time by duplicating and forging remittance invoices," said Hwang Jae-seong, a chief investigator at the tax office.

Hyundai Merchant Marine, South Korea's largest shipowner and operator, is capitalized at 150 billion won. Its reported earnings in 1991 totaled 818.5 billion won, up 20.7 percent from 680 billion

won a year earlier.
The three senior Hyundai Wednesday, "I'm afraid this is a . Merchant Marine executives un-

# Malaysians Japan Insurers Search Rush to Buy For Safe Investments **Utility Deal**

KUALA LUMPUR - Investors have put up 9.3 billion ringgit (\$3.65 billion) to buy shares of Malaysia's soon-to-be-listed state electricity company. Tenaga Nasional Bhd, the utility and its advisers said on Wednesday.

"The response is overwhelming considering the size of the issue."
Tenaga's chairman. Ani Arope. said after the portion of the shares for bumiputras, mainly ethnic Malays, was alloted.

Tenaga is offering 685.07 million shares at 4.50 ringgit each to raise about 3.0 billion ringgit when it goes publie in May.

The stock listing will be the larg-

est in Malaysian history. Of the 9.3 billion ringgit, 4.83 billion was received from applica-tions for shares in the issue's open portion, an oversubscription of 3.47 times. "It was higher than the four billion ringgit we expected." said Ang Kok Heng, head of research at TA Securities Sdn.

An additional 60 million shares open for tender by foreign and local institutions was oversubscribed by 6.47 times last week.

Tenaga is offering its employees 84.9 million shares and 300 million were allotted to approved bumiputra investors.

Munir Majid, chief executive of Tenaga's listing adviser, Commerce International Merchant Bankers. said the applications received were three times the level for the state telephone company Telekom Malaysia Bhd, which was listed in 1990.

Mr. Munir said the overwhelming response was a tribute to Malaysia's privatization program.

He said the 12 largest privatized companies on the Kuala Lumpur

Stock Exchange were capitalized at 15.9 billion ringgit at their offer prices hut their market value has shot up to 38 billion as of March 3. Privatization has played a significant role in the growth of the KLSE," said Mr. Munir, "The 12

largest privatized companies con-stitute 22.3 percent of the market capitalization of the KLSE." Privatizations have been used by the government to bolster the stock market after it was split from the Singapore exchange in 1990. One goal of an independent exchange

was to draw foreign investors.
In Wednesday's trading in Kuala Lumpur, prices fell in sympathy with Tokyo's slide, but late bargainhunting trimmed the losses. The composite index ended down 2.2

Bloomherg Business News TOKYO - The dramatic decline of the Tokyo stock market has Japanese insurance companies looking for safer places to invest their \$1.158 trillion in assets, port-

folio managers said Wednesday. The top five Japanese insurance companies, which control 59 percent of insurance assets, plan to put 19 percent of the money they carn in the next 12 months into Japanese stocks, down from the 30 percent they invested in stocks the previous year, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun financial daily reported.

Portfolio managers at two of the top five insurers said they did not plan to buy Japanese stocks. The Nikkei stock index has lost 56 percent of its value since peaking in December 1989 and has slid 15 per-cent in the last two weeks, including

a 616.02 point fall Wednesday. As they move away from stocks. insurance companies expect to increase investments in short-term deposits to 16 percent from 2 percent, the newspaper said. They are also increasing investments in bonds, analysts said.

The insurance companies are saying, 'Let's get back to basics,' said Adrian Tschoegl, an economist at SBC1 Securities (Asia).

Insurance companies, which estimate how much money they will have to pay out each year to policyholders and try to match those li-

orbit in 1995 by Arianespace.

abilities with their return on investments, are looking for stability. "The problem with shares is you don't know where the price will be when you need the funds." Mr. Tschoegl said.

Despite the relatively strong performance of some foreign investments. Japanese insurance companies are not sending their money offshore, analysis said. The Japanese insurers cannot afford the luxury of risky foreign investments. said Satsuo Onoda, head of the foreign securities department at Commerz Securiues (Japan).

Since the insurance policies are written in yen, foreign investments carry the risk of exchange-rate fluc-

The fall in stock prices has hit small Japanese insurers hardest. They bought their shares at higher levels than the biggest life insurers. which purchased the bulk of their stocks decades ago at a fraction of current prices. As a result, the smaller companies have less of a cushion and are more concerned about exchange rates going against hem if they buy foreign securities.

To avoid getting pinched by exchange-rate changes, Japanese in-surers generally try to maintain a balance between domestic and foreign investments. But as their yenbased assets decrease in value, they resist buying foreign securities to maintain the balance.

■ Yasuda Rating Affirmed

Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s claims paying ability was affirmed as AAA by Standard & Poor's Corp., Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokvo.

### Investor's Asia Hong Kong Singapore Tokyo Hang Seng Nikkei 225 27500 300 N D J F M A 1300 N D J F M A 17500 N D J F N A 1991 1992 1991 Exchange Index Wednesday Prev Close Close Chano Hong Kong Hang Seng 4,827.58 4,925.43 -2.01 Singapore Straits Times 1,364.37 1,385 73 -1.54Sydney All Ordinaries 1,554.30 1.583.70 -1.85 Tokyo 17,175.53 17,791.55 3.46 Kuale Lumpur Composite 586 46 573.61 Bangkok SET Seoul Composite Stock 527.97 579.09 -8.83 Weighled Price 4,552.46 Taipei 4,613.74 1.33 Manila Composite 1,135.99 1,139.82 -0 34 Jakarta Stock Index Closed NZSE-40 1.380.80 1,390.83 -0.72 National Index 1.917.62 1.797.54 +6.68

### Very briefly:

 China's bank savings stand at 1 trillion yuan (\$185 billion) after growing by 200 hillion yoan in 1991, state media said in a report that underlined the potential for accelerating inflation.

• Harry Ramsden's, the famed English fish-and-chip restaurant, will open in Hong Kong in July under a franchise arrangement.

 Jiang Zemin, the Chinese Communist Party leader, said during a visit to Toyko that Japanese business should invest more in China: a Chinese government spokesman said Japanese investment was 57 billion, compared with \$4 billion from the United States.

• China had a trade surplus of \$2 hillion during the first three months of this year, the China Daily reported.

 Alcatel-Telspace and Siemens AG will build a radio relay network across Vieunam, with Alcatel responsible for the Ho Chi Minh City-Danang leg and Siemens the Danang-Hanoi portion. Bangkok Bank. Thai Farmers Bank, Krung Thai Bank, Siam Commer-

cial Bank and Bank of Ayudhaya. Thailand's five largest commercial banks, will reduce their prime lending rates half a point, to 12 percent. and their deposit rates on savings accounts half a point, to 6 percent.

 San Miguel Corp. of the Philippines will spend 7 hillion to 8 billion pesos (\$27 million to \$31 million) to expand and modernize plant and equipment, in addition to 17,6 billion pesos already allotted.

 Hitachi Ltd. and Tokyo Institute of Technology have developed a metal alloy that retains its shape at 1,500 degrees centigrade (2,700 degrees Fahrenheit) and may be suitable for turbine blades for aircraft engines.

### **India Backs Power Plants Small Rice Gain**

NEW DELHI — India has approved eight proposals of private investment in the power sector in the next five years, the Power Ministry

Officials said seven other projects were likely to be approved soon. The 15 proposals, if all carried out, would be "generating 8,162.5 megawatts in live years time," said S. Rajagopal, senior civil servant in the Power Ministry. The investments are worth at least \$7.7 billion.

According to a list of the 15 projects, two American companies, Southern Electric International Inc. and North Eastern Services Inc., have signed memoranda of understanding for power plants in the eastern Asea Brown Boveri AB of Sweden, along with an Indian company, signed a memorandum in February for a gas-based plant, but no location was given. Siemens AG of Germany will be involved in a lignite-based plant in the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

India announced last year it would open up the power sector to private companies as part of reforms to a state-directed economy which, for 40 years since independence, regarded foreign companies as dangerous.

Mr. Rajagopal said that in addition to the 15 proposals, British Gas
PLC was considering a 800 megawatt gas project near Delhi, as well as
another 800 megawatt plant in Maharashtra.

# For Indonesia

der tax investigation include the

vice chairman, Chung Mong-hun, son of the founder. Chung

Ju-yung has a 24 percent stake in Hyundai Merchant Marine but

his son, with 23 percent, controls

the company, a company spokes-

In November, the tax office or-

dered Mr. Chung, his family and

10 Hyundai group units to pay penalties of 136.1 billion won.

More recently, the Office of

Bank Supervision has said it will

impose credit sanctions on Hyundai Electronic Industries

for diverting borrowed funds to Mr. Chung's new political party.

The company has denied any irregular diversion of funds.

On Monday, the state-influ-enced Korea Exchange Bank moved to punish five Hyundai subsidiaries for buying real es-tate without the bank's required

And on Tnesday, the Securi-

ties Dealers Association declined

to grant three Hyundai compa-

nies permission to trade their

shares on the over-the-counter

market due in fears of oversup-

ply. The three are Hyundai

Heavy Industries, Hyundai Ele-

vator and Hyundai Housing and Industrial Development.

In another development, prosecutors on Wednesday arrested

the manager of a Hyundai plant

in Ulsan for releasing untreated

pollutants into the ocean, a com-

(Reugers, AFP)

pany spokesman said.

man said.

JAKARTA - Indonesia, battling to maintain self-sufficiency in its staple food, can expect only a small increase in its 1992 rice crop, the U.S. embassy said Wednesday.

In two reports on Indonesian agriculture, it predicted rice produc-tion this calendar year at 29.4 million metric tons on a milled basis. compared with a drought-hit crop of 28.7 million tons last year. The 2.4 percent growth estimate is well below the government's hopes for a 5 percent rise in the crop.

Once the world's largest importer of rice, Indonesia has been able to produce approximately enough rice to feed its 180 million people

# bonuses for top management and a sharp cutback in recruits, is meant to offset a cut in long-distance phone charges prompted by competition, the NTT president, Masashi Kojima, said. (Reuters, AFP) Matsushita Offers Low-Cost HDTVs

NTT to Buy 2 Satellites

also announced a 40 billion ven cost-cutting package.

TOKYO - Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed to acquire two satellites from Space Systems/Loral Inc. of the United States for around 70 hillion yen (SS20 million). It

Space Systems/Loral, a unit of Loral Corp., will manufacture two telecommunications satellites for NTT. They are to be placed into

The cost-cutting package, which includes a pay freeze and reduced

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co, unveiled on Wednesday two high-definition television receivers to be sold at relatively low prices. Both models measure 920 millimeters (36 inches). One will be sold in July for about 1.2 million yen (\$9,016), compared with current prices of around 4 million yen. This model uses a simplified broadcast signal decoder that does not deliver the full benefits of the HDTV system, but Matsushita said it provided better quality than a 1 million yen Sharp. Corp. model.

# Hong Kong Shipowners Ponder Shift

SINGAPORE —A delegation of Hong Kong shipowners began a two-day visit to Singapore on Wednesday to explore the possibility of shifting their base of operation.

The delegation, invited by the state Trade Development Board, was the first by a group of Hong Kong shipowners since Singapore introduced a tax-exemption program in January 1991.

the closing on Wall Street and do not re

since the mid-1980s. percent, at 573.61.

15 proposals, British Gas to prochor approximately employee proposals, British Gas to proche approximately employee proposals and the losses. The control of the control of

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# SPORTS ...

# The Unmasterly Champion

After a Seesaw Year, Woosnam Is Back to Defend Title

By Jaime Diaz

New York Times Service AUGUSTA, Georgia — Considering that be was the top-ranked player in the world for most of the last 12 months, as well as the owner of what many consider to be the most natural swing in golf, lan Woosnam comes to this year's Masters as a decidedly unsung

Despite the fact that he won five other events in 1991, his performance after his dramatic one-shot

T'm playing like a 24 handicapper. It's going to be a very short week at Augusta.'

victory at Augusta last April, for his first major cham-

pionship, was disappointing.

Although Wrosnam, 34, won the World Cup individual trophy and the 36-hole Grand Stam of Golf in November, he failed to crack the top 10 in the U.S. Open, the British Open or the PGA Championship. Finally, in Europe's unsuccessful bid to retain the Ryder Cup last fall, he was on the losing side in two pairs matches and was beaten by Chip Beck in a singles match on the final day.

"It's been an exerting year, although a bit up and down," Woosnam said Tuesday. "It's been a lot of pressure on me. Everybody recognizes me now. Sometimes that's a great feeling, but sometimes you want to

In the three weeks leading up to the 1992 Masters, which starts Thursday, the 5-foot-41/2 [1.63-meter]

Welshman has had a decidedly negative assessment of

his chances of repeating as winner.

After several desultory performances on the European tour. Woosnam has done next to nothing in three events on the PGA tour, missing the cut at the Nestle invitational and the Players Championship, and fin-ishing ued for 57th at the Freeport MeMoran Classic last week in New Orleans.

"This is the worst putting spell of my career." Woosnam said after a first-round 71 at New Orleans. "I'm not a great putter. I'm a hot-and-cold putter. I

After a closing 74 on Sunday in a tournament where

he was defending champion. Woosnam sounded as if be had given up on his entire game.

"It's bloody hopeless," he said. "I'm playing like a 24-handicapper. I don't know what it is. It's going to be a very short week at Augusta. The only thing I'm bothered about is that I have to hang around until Sunday to present the green jacket."

But Woosnam had a day to cool off, and after a brief practice-range encounter here Monday with Phil Ritson, a Florida-based swing coach, Woosnam was sounding more optimistic.

"Phil got me back to swinging naturally," said Woosnam, who said Ritson had showed him bow be was pivoting to his left on his backswing, causing him to cut across the ball on the downswing and hit a slice.
"I bad been trying to draw the hall from a bad

On Tuesday, Woosnam, who is now No. 3 in the world ranking behind Fred Couples and Nick Faldo, expressed confidence that he was on the right track. He said his recent focus on his erratic long game had taken his mind off his putting and relaxed him on the greens.

Fred Couples took to putting in the rain during a Masters practice.



# Il Moro Clinches Finals Berth And Kanza Survives a Crash

SAN DIEGO - The America's Cup used up about a week's worth of action in just a few hours on the

seventh day of the semifinals. Italy's Il Moro di Venezia elinched one of the berths in the challenger finals on Tuesday. Nip-pon, the first-ever America's Cup challenge from Japan, finally reached the end of its surprising run and was eliminated.

On the defender course, there was a crash and a comeback for Kanza from the America? Foundation armada. Kanza survived a wild finish to beat Dennis Conner's Stars &

Stripes by 57 seconds and moved into sole possession of first place in the defender semifinals. Conner, who had mastered San Diego's shifty winds in winning

five of his previous six races, appeared to be in control with a 34second lead at the end of the sixth leg, which completes a Z-lap on the eight-leg, 20.03-mile (32.31 kilometer) Pacific Ocean course.

But the breeze, six knots at the start, increased to 12 as the boats purned windward for the last time. Kanza, designed for heavier wind,

took the lead just before the seventh mark.

Conner approached the mark from the inside and hit Kanza's port stern with its bow. Neither boat was penalized for the colli-sion, but Stars & Stripes hit the marking buoy and the on-the-water judges assessed it a 270-degree pen-

alty turn on the last leg.

Like motorists arguing after a car crash, both crews said they had the right-of-way. Both sides, while not criucizing the judges, said the on-the-water system was flawed. Their main argument is that the judges' boats are too low in com-parison to the 75-foot (22.7-meter)

The defender race hardly had a lock on craziness. Both challenger races were delayed by mechanical problems. And an error by the race committee resulted in the match between France's Ville de Paris and Il Moro di Venezia being abandoned on the second leg and re-

Once the race was restarted, Paul Cayard skippered Il Moro di Venezia to a 1:28 victory that clinched a spot in the challenger finals for the Italian yacht.

New Zealand beat Nippon by 31 seconds. The Kiwis needed only to beat Ville de Paris on Wednesday to earn the other berth in the finals. France needs two victories and two New Zealand losses to advance.

**阿里斯斯斯** 

The start of the Ville de Paris-II Moro race was delayed after II Moro developed a problem with its main balyard. Italy, granted a 45minute delay, sent two men up the mast and dropped its mainsail

while repairs were made.
France forced Il Moro over the line before the start. As the gun sounded. Il Moro was already heading back to restart, which it had to do twice because it did not completely clear the line the first

The race committee waited 20 seconds before flagging the French for being over the line, too. The French apparently did not nouce the flag, and continued to sail.

Once informed of the infraction. the French raised a protest flag. Ville de Paris led by 14 seconds

rounding the first mark, and it was not until the boats were heading downwind on the second leg that the race was abandoned and a re-

# Belgian, One Worker Among Many, Finds His Day Is Done

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribuna PARIS - Hindsight is 20-20 vision, of course, so Ludo de Keulenaer knew the next day precisely how he would have reacted in the Tour of Flanders bicycle race when four riders broke away early and built a big lead.

As de Keulenner pointed out, one of those four riders was Thomas Wegnuller, a specialist in long-distance attacks and a man who nearly won the 1988 Paris-Roubaix race after a monumental foray. He is a locomotive who ought not to be allowed to huild up steam.

"I would have chased them down," de-Keulenaer said. "The trouble was all the teams looked at each other and waited for each other to ride. It's much better to talk to each other and decide than to look at each other. If I was near the front, I would have chased them down.

That was one of de Keulenaer's roles for the Buckler team - doing the donkey work of chasing down breakaways. Another was muscling other riders near the finish, setting up a clear lane for the team's sprinters to surge past him. "He's not a winner, he's a worker." says the team publicity guide, "He's one of those riders who let a team maintain a good mix between winners and workers, who help make a team solid. He's an indispensable cog in the chain that leads a team along the road to success."

Buckler is certainly along that road, never ranking out of the top three teams in computerized standings, and de Keu-lenaer is certainly a cog. Now 32 he has won just four races, all of them minor, in his 10-year professional career with the Panasonic, TVM and Buckler teams. But he is an indispensable cog.

If he had chased, he would have in-

creased the tempo of the pack, which then would have recled in the breakaway: The laws of physics, let alone those of professional bicycle racing, say that a large group of riders can maintain a faster pace than a small group and, given enough time, always overtake the quarry. In the Tour of Flanders there was plenty of time. since Wegmuller and his companions. Jacky Durand, Patrick Roelandt and Hervé Meyvisch, attacked at the 45th kilometer (30th mile) of a 260-kilometer race.

But nobody reacted for most of the race and the breakaway huilt up a lead of more than 22 minutes. Not until Edwig van Hooydonck and Maurizio Fondriest began to accelerate on the next-to-last of 14 hills, did their Buckler and Panasonic teams begin seriously chasing. By then it was too late. Durand, a French rider for Castorama, won his first classic by 48 seconds over his pacesetter, the exhausted

Wegnmiller, a Swiss who rides for Festina. Nearly another minute behind, Buckler's Van Hooydonck finished third,

which, if the breakaway had been negated, might have translated into first. It would have been his second successive victory in the prestigious Tour of Flan-ders and his third in four years.

De Keulenser was there, working, for his teammate's victory last year. He finished 37th himself — a worker, not a winner. This time he was at home, watching the race on television.

Watching hieyele races on television is as close as de Keulenaer has been to the sport since he was caught trying to de-fraud a drug test at the Grand Prix E3 in Belgium on March 28. "My season is all

over," he said, "I am suspended for six months by the Belgian federation." He was also fired by Buckler.

Although he does not willingly discuss his case, the facts are plain. After finishing 36th in the race, he was told by team officials that his number had been drawn as one of three riders, in addition to the

winner, who would be tested for drug use. Since the test is a urinanalysis, a simple way around detection is to substitute a urine sample from somebody who has not broken rules. De Keulenaer tried it.

"The doctor caught me," he said, "The bottle I gave him was too cold and he thought something was wrong." Accused of fraud, the Belgian quickly confessed.

"Do you think it's possible I will ride again?" he asked. "I can't tell, but I think for me it's all over." As he knows, teams often hire a rider once his suspension ends but the rider is usually younger and more important than de Keulenaer, For every winner seeking a second chance, there are many, many workers out there.



# **BOOKS**

RACE: How Blacks and Whites Think and Feel About the American Obsession

By Studs Terkel, 403 pages, \$24.95. The New Press. 450 West 41st Street. New York, New York, 10036.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang BY tackling the toughest issue in the United States and the hardest subject of his career. Studs Terkel has written his most challenging book. "Race" is the kind of book that happens along once in a long while and demands: Here's the real testimony, now what are you going

In 1944, Gunnar Myrdal, later a Nobel laureate in economic science, called race "an American dilemma." In 1968, after America's streets crupted in hatred, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (which issued the Kerner Report) found that blacks and whites inhabited two different societies, "separate

and unequal." Terkel has always been optimistic about people, even if not about their ejected leaders. In his latest work, Chicago's living testament to American literature, he does for fact what Saul Bellow does for fiction: breaks illusions -looks backward as well as forward.

He writes that as bad as the riots were in 1968, "there was hope, among whites as well as blacks, that things would get better. Despite the assassination of King. the Great Society was still in full swing. But since the mid-70s, public investments have disappeared and the commit-ment to civil rights has completely gone." He says that since the Kerner Report the situation has worsened because there is greater acceptance of racism.

In one of the scores of authentic voices "Race" - voices that speak for n deliberate range of tolerant, intolerant and indifferent people — a fireman's wife says that the white middle class is getting a hum tap and ought not to be expected to carry all the hurdens of the blacks on its shoulders. Terkel writes that the woman was prepared for "someone to calm her condition, to assuage ber hurts: someone with simple answers."

Then, he observes, along came Reagan in 1980 "with anecdores of welfare queens and Cadillacs. In winning the presidency, the Gipper reversed the field and made the 80s the decade unashamed." He is even more outspoken about President Bush and his attitude toward blacks: "After all, George Bush, in effect, employed Willie Horton as his campaign manager and was rewarded

with the presidency. "Race" includes Mamie Mobley, whose 14-year-oid son, Emmett Till, was slain in Mississippi in 1955 by white racists who were acquitted by an all-white jury. Terkel asks ber if she harbors bitterness toward the two accused and toward whites in general. A woman sustained by religion, she replies: "I haven't spent one night hating those people. I have not looked at a

MOECT

white person and saw an enemy. I look at By Alan Truscott

relates how the ex-Klansman's attitudes changed after direct contacts with blacks in his union, where they found common ground. Now Ellis takes it as a compliment when people tell him. "You sound like Martin Luther King."

Douglas Massey, a professor of sociol-ogy at the University of Chicago, offers a probing analysis of the racial divide. Massey emphasizes one reason why it has worsened in the last 10 years:

"Black English has drifted farther thea ever from standard American English Increasingly, blacks isolated in ghesto poverty are speaking a different lan-guage. . . . It's not inferior, but if speaking standard English is the minimum requirement for a good job in this country, an increasingly large share of our population is frozen out immediate-

Until there is an affirmative turnaround, there's a historical and moral obligation to keep the subject alive, -to try to make Raiph Ellison's fictional "Invisible Man" visible. Studs Terkel does so with reporting style and enormous goodwill through the voices of real peo-

Herbert Mugang is on the stoff of The

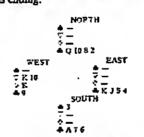
### BRIDGE

In a conversation that began in North
Carolina with C. P. Ellis, who had once
been "Exalted Cyclops of the Durham

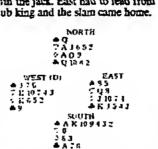
On March 4. Bob Wolff of Dallas, Texas, long one of the world's greatest found himself in six spades.

The club situation was crucial, and Wolff had a headache when the West player, Zia Mahmood of Manhattan,

New York chose a heart lead. BEETLE BAILEY South took the heart ace, ruffed a heart and led to the spade queen. He ruffed another beart and led three trump winners. Then a winning diamond finesse and the diamond are took him to



South knew West still had two hearts and the diamond king, which meant a singleton club. Hoping that the singleton was not an honor, he led the club ten from dummy and permitted East to win with the jack. East had to lead from the club king and the slam came home.



West led the heart three.

### **PEANUTS**



IT SAYS, "GIRLS OUTPERFORM BOYS IN VERBAL SKILLS..













WART

PO YOU THINK

WIT WILL SAY

when he sees







TTS HARD TO

TALK WHEN YOU'RE

GASPING FOR

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

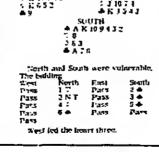




JUNES THAT SCHAMBLED WORD GAME



BLONDIE

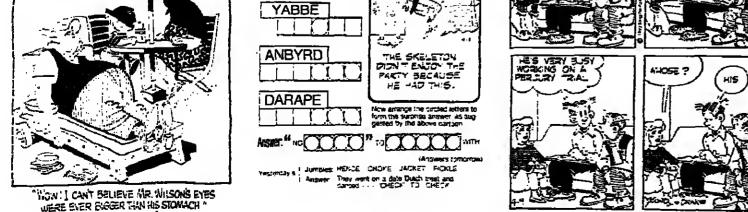








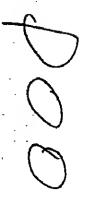
GARFIELD

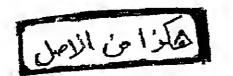












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# SPORTS ASSE

# als Berth Benes and Padres s a Crash Edge the Reds, 2-1

pitched seven shutout innings, 1985 World Series hero against St.

drove in a run with a squeeze bunt Louis, for seven runs in the first and benefited from an interference two immings. call that helped San Diego beat the Reds, 2-1, here Wednesday. Benes, a right-hander who went

Benes, a right marks of 1991, scattered six hits, faced the minimum 15 batters over the first five gs and pitched out of a basesloaded threat in the sixth with the help of a disputed call.

Cincinnati was trailing, 1-0. when Joe Oliver and Billy Hatcher singled to start the inning. Benes

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

the bases with one out. Dave Martiinc mine McGriff at first base, who threw home for the force and the start of a

potential double play.

Catcher Dann Bilardello's relay in McGriff at first deflected into continue home with what appeared to be the tying run. But the home plate umpire, Greg Bonin, immediately called Martinez out for running inside the baseline and interfering with McGriff.

Benes padded the lead to 2-0 with a squeeze bunt in the seventh, but lost his shutout in the eighth when Hal Morris led off with a triple and Randy Myers threw a wild pitch to let him score.

In games played Tuesday Braves 2, Astros 0: In Houston. Tom Glavine pitched a two-hitter and sparked an eighth-inning rally with a single as Atlanta started the defense of its National League pen-

Glavine had been 0-8 in 12 career starts against the Astros. Cardinals 9, Mets 2: In St. Louis.

five runs batted in and the Cardi-CINCINNATI - Andy Benes nals rocked Bret Saberhagen, a

Victory came at a price. The Cardinals' cleanup hitter, Andres Galarraga, cracked a bone in his right wrist when he was hit by a Saberhagen pitch in the fourth and will be sidelined for five to six weeks, a Cardinals' spokesman said.
The Cardinals' second baseman,

Jose Oquendo, suffered a dislocated shoulder in the opener on Monday and will also be out more than a month. Dodgers 3. Giants 0: In Los An-

geles, Orel Hershiser pitched seven innings of three-hit ball, and Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run homer to lift the Dodgers.
Hershiser, 16-6 lifetime against
San Francisco, held the Giants to

two singles by Mike Felder and one by Kirt Manwaring. Reds 4, Padres 2: In Cincinnati. Bill Doran, who batted .197 in spring training, hit a bases-empty home run and a bases-loaded single

on his first two swings of the season



# **Ashe Goes Public on AIDS Virus**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Arthur Ashe, the first black man to win a Grand Slam tennis tournament, said Wednesday that he had contracted the AIDS virus during heart bypass

surgery in 1983.
Ashe, 48, said he first learned he bad the AIDS virus in 1988.

"I have AIDS," Ashe said at an emotional news conference. "I am make this revelation now, at this

"I am not running for some office of public trust nor do 1 have stockholders to account to," he said. "It is only that I fall under the dubious umbrella of 'public fig-

"I have had it on good authority that my status was common knowledge in the medical community, especially here in New York City,"

Ashe said he had toxoplasmosis, a type of parasiuc infection of the rain that is considered a marker for AIDS. AIDS. or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, attacks the body's immune system, leaving patients prone to a variety of diseases of which toxoplasmosis is

# Tennis Star Links Infection To '83 Blood Transfusion

Ashe said he was not sick, could function well, and was taking the drug AZT, which can delay the onset of AIDS. He said his wife. sorry that I have been forced to Jeanne, and daughter were in excellent health and that both had tested negative for the burnan immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, which causes AIDS.

Ashe retired from tennis in 1979 after having a heart attack, which was followed by heart surgery. He underwent a second operation in

Ashe was the second major U.S. athlete in less than six months to say he had the HIV virus. In Noember, the basketball star Magic Johnson of the Los Angeles Lakers, disclosed that he was HIV positive. Ashe said he expected to "join hands" with Johnson to work to-

gether for the AIDS cause. He said he had not wanted to go public with his announcement but had been forced in do so by press questions about his condition.

"We are 95 percent sure it was the 1983 operation," Ashe said. Ashe hurst onto the tennis scene in 1961 when he won the National Interscholastic Tennis Championships as a high school star from Virginia.

Ashe won 33 titles, including the U.S. Open in 1968, the Australian Open in 1970 and Wimbledon in 1975. He was a finalist in the 1972 U.S. Open and the Australian Open in 1971. He was the top U.S. tennis player

in 1975, the year he won Wimbledon with a stunning 6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 6defeat of Jimmy Connors, the efending champion. Born on July 10, 1943, in Richmond, Virginia, Ashe earned more

than \$1.58 million during his professional career. check of \$14,000 because he was at

the time an amsteur and a lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

Ashe appeared finished as an international competitor in 1977, when he was inreed to have a heel

nperation and suffered an eye injury that restricted him to only four tournaments for the year. He dropped in the rankings to 257, but staged an incredible comeback in late 1978, rising dramatically to No. 7 in the world in 1979. But on July 31, 1979, Ashe suf-

fered his heart attack after conducting a clinic for youngsters in New York City. A quadruple bypass operation was performed on

He retired from tennis after the U.S. Davis Cup team from 1980 to 1985. The team won the cup in 1981 and 1982 and reached the fin-

nis and Sports Foundation, lives in Mount Kisco, New York. He wrote a book called "Hard Road to Glory: A History of the African-American Athlete Since 1946," which

was published in 1988. Civil rights and tennis economics both found Ashe at center stage in

the 1060s and 70s. He helped get South Africa banned from the Davis Cup because of the nation's apartheid policies in March 1970. Ashe said American black athletes should use their sports success to promote civil rights causes and took a leading role, addressing the United Nations Commission on Human

In Richmond, Virginia, Gover-nor L. Douglas Wilder, an old friend of Ashe's, said the news "hits home very, very hard.

Wilder praised Ashe for his plans to educate others about the disease. as he has with his heart disease.

Some 4,770 AIDS cases in the United States have been attributed Ashe won the first U.S. Open in to transfusions of blood, about 2 percent of the total. Almost all those infections occurred hefore the nation's blood supply began being screened for the HIV virus in

As of the end of February 1992. the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta had recorded a cumulative total of 213,641 cases of AIDS in the United States, with 138,395 deaths.

An estimated 1 million Americans have the virus hut not the disease itself. Many of those with the virus - researchers are unsure how many - will go on to develop

The symptoms of AIDS include swollen lymph glands, low-grade fevers, drenching night sweats, weight loss, extreme faulgue, chronsurgery, but went on to captain the ic diarrhea, certain forms of cancer and so-called opportunistic infections that take advantage of the body's weakened immune system.

# Despite Fielder's 6 RBIs, Blue Jays Outlast the Tigers, 10-9

DETROIT — Cecil Fielder's two home runs and six runs batted in were not enough enough to overcome homers by Roberto Alomer and Pat Borders as the Toronto Blue Jays downed the Detroit Tigers, 10-9, here

on Wednesday. Fielder, who hit 51 bome runs in 1990 and Neither starter lasted long. Detroit's Frank Tanana (0-1) yielded five runs on four

hits in two innings. Todd Stottlemyre gave up five runs on by Fielder. four hits and seven walks in 4% innings. Tom Alomar,

allowed one hit in one inning for the victory.

The Blue Jays scored three in the second and three in the fifth. The Tigers scored four in the bottom of the lifth.

### Dave Winfield raised his hatting average AMERICAN LEAGUE

44 more last year, hit his second and third of the year matched his career-high for RBIs. Joe Carter. But the Tigers got that back in Joe Carter. But the Tigers got that back in the bottom of the inning when Dan Gladden reached on an error by Kelly Gruber at third base, moved up and scored on a sacrifice fly

Alomar, who hit nine homers last season, Milt Thompson had a career-high Henke, the third of five Toronto pitchers, keyed the fourth with a shot that cleared the

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

claim they could stake here late Monday,

filling the Metrodome with a joyous noise.

"Dejà vu! Dejà vu! Dejà vu! Dejà vu!"

As the young people with the painted

faces celebrated Duke's 71-51 victory

over Michigan in the national title game,

the Blue Devils were laughing on a cen-

Nineteen years ago, a seventh consecu-

tive title for UCLA concluded a second

MINNEAPOLIS - Of all the zany

screen in left-center. Manuel Lee's RB1 grounder drove in John Olerud, who started the rally with a walk. Candy Maldonado and Devon White scored on Alomar's homer, Maldonado entered the game when Derek

batting in the third inning. In games played Tuesday:

White Sox 10, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, the Chicago White romped to victory on 14 hits, Frank Thomas had a home run and one of the winners' five doubles. Tim Raines drove in three runs and scored three times.

The White Sox raked one of the league's nings, struck out three and walked two.

better pitchers, Mark Langston, who won 19 games last year, for 10 hits and seven runs in the first three-plus innings.

Rangers 4, Mariners 0: Kevin Brown pitched a four-hitter and Dean Palmer and Bell broke a bone in his left wrist while Juan Gonzalez homered as Texas won its second straight game in the Kingdome. Brown struck out seven and walked four in his first complete game in 39 starts since July 23, 1990. Palmer hit his second humer in two

> Gonzalez homered in the sixth off Hanson for a foor-run lead. Hanson allowed seven hits in seven in-

nights; it came in the fourth off Erik Hanson.

Déjà Vu: Duke, After Repeat, Will Stay in Michigan Sights

Wolverines were in tears. Chris Webber's quiet but emotional words - "There will never be a freshman

basket to bring Michigan to 48-45 reflect the swiftness of the decisive run. The Blue Devils, who had missed 12 of 14 shots in an earlier second-balf stretch,

with a season-high seven before halftime.

minutes 51 seconds - after a Duke time-

out that followed Jalen Rose's driving

But the team numbers over the final 6

scored on their final 12 possessions. They made eight of their final 10 shots from the field. In that time, they did not commit a turnover. Michigan scored on two of 11 shots from the field, and was

Suddenly the season was over, and the

class to do that again" — beld a resolve that Fisher hopes will be carried through the summer and early fall. But there is ample evidence that Duke should remain a roadblock for Michigan,

by a sprained ankle, played six minutes in the first half and 10 minutes overall, and

did not score for the only time all season. Duke's hope to extend its run of six start picking up the pieces.

of five shots after having made just two of cight early on, and did not commit a second-half turnover after he was charged Suddenly the season was over, and the season was over, and the despite scoring nine points Monday.

> place in the middle and younger players are given more demanding responsibil-ities. Duke will remain a target,

thing specific to look forward to, they should soon have a December date to

That is when five sophomores will have

# **Baseball Owners' Panel Meets on Mariners Deal**

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Missouri - After shifting its meeting from Dallas to St. Louis in a failed attempt at. secrecy, baseball's ownership committee gathered at an airport hotel on Wednesday to debate the Japa-nese-led offer to purchase the Seat-

The Japanese voting power on the ballclub's board of directors would be below 50 percent, sources confirmed Tuesday. That is intended to mollify some owners, who in ership of up to 37 percent.
The Scattle area - to allow non-North American own-

The Scattle-area individuals who would contribute approximately \$50 million to the deal would control a majority of the voting stock in the corporation that would own the team, according to the sources, who asked not to be identified. Hiroshi Yamauchi, the president

of Nintendo Co. of Kyoto, still would contribute \$75 million. But instead of controlling 60 percent of the stock - which was the original plan — his money would be used to purchase stock and preferred stock with no voting power, and to make loans to the team. Yamauchi's interest would be controlled by a limited partnership, one source said.

The current owner of the team, Jeff Smulyan, announced Dec. 6 that he would sell the team for \$100 million, and the Japanese-led offer was announced Jan. 23, a plan for a \$100 million purchase with \$25 million in operating money.

Under the original deal, Yamanchi's stock was to be controlled by his son-in-law, Minom Arakawa, president of Nintendo of America Inc. But a source said Arakawa was not part of the new, simplified structure.

Commissioner Fay Vincent has decided to support the proposal, Representative Norm Dicks, Democrat of Washington, said this week. But Vincent would not discuss his intentions. "I am not going to talk publicly

commissioner said Tuesday night in Philadelphia. "I never told anybody they had the right to speak for

me or say what I was saying."

If the ownership committee approves the structure of the deal, baseball officials would begin background checks on the prospective new owners and examine the deal's financing. That process usually takes several weeks, meaning a final vote by all owners would be taken either in May during a telephone meeting or at the quarterly meetings in New York on June 9-

Eight owners, the American League president, Bobby Brown, and the National League president, Bill White, are on the ownership committee. Vincent and the deputy commissioner, Stephen Greenberg, were to attend the Wednesday ses-

The deal ultimately needs approval from 11 of 14 AL owners and seven of 12 NL owners.

### ter-court platform for the second time in straight such celebrations.

chants and biting remarks the devoted young followers of the Duke University basketball team had conceived through the years, there was nothing quite like the

seven seasons, the most dominating peri-od in the history of college hasketball. But on Monday, as Duke concluded the closest achievement to the Bruin dy-nasty that nationwide parity and the 64-team National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament format will allow, the Blue Devils broke open a taut if sloppy game with a closing surge that seemed to startle everyone but themselves.

stretch that included only four defeats in

"We just played with more emotion in the second half," said Mike Krzyzewski, the winning coach.

Duke's overcoming a 1-point halftime two springs. It was the first time since deficit—the fourth time the Blue Devils 1973 that the same school could hold two rallied in the 1992 tournament—came partly on Christian Laettner's reversal of a first-half nightmare.

The star senior center scored 14 of his straight undefeated campaign and a 19 points in the second half, making four

charged with three turnovers.

"As a result of having missed some good shots, looking up and seeing the lead go from three to five to nine. we

and it can be found in the Blue Devils' disappointing first half. They stayed within a point despite the struggle of their senior captains: Laettner played what Krzyzewski called his worst half of the season, and Brian Davis, hampered

through 18 tournament games in his three seasons and was voted the most outstanding player for the Final Four As Cherokee Parks takes Laettner's

If the young Wolverines need some-

circle on their calendars.

an opportunity to take the court against Duke amid the craziness of Cameron Indoor Stadium in Durham, North Carolina, the best place for the Fah Five to

L.A. Clippers

Daugherty 11-21 5-7 27, Price 9-18 3-3 22. Re-bounds—Boston 56 (Pinckney 11), Cleveland

Milwoukee 22 26 23 30—161
Chicago 21 38 26 27—166
Roberts 6-9 4-9 18, Lohous 6-15 1-2 16; Jordon
12-22 4-4 30, Plopen 12-14 2-3 26. Rebounds—
Milwoukee 43 Lohous 71, Chicago 47 (Plopen,
Grant, Williams 91, Assists—Milwoukee 28

Houston 29 23 27 16—75
Soc Antonio 28 22 17 25—72
Blacowon 6-9 8-11 28, Thomas 5-10-6-9 16; Corr
10-19-2-122, Cummings 7-20 5-6 19, Rebounds—
Houston 57 (Ololuwon 151, Son Antonio 43
ICummings 111, Assists—Houston 21

37 28 28 29-115

NEW YORK — The National Hockey League season has moved drastically closer to an unnatural ending, as John Ziegler, the NHL

"It's a sad day, my friends, a sad day." Ziegler said Tuesday night. Talks all but broke off, with the players' negotiating committee manimously rejecting the owners' proposal, declaring an impasse

probably would expose the players to a devastating lockout in the

# NHL Players Reject Owners' Offer

president, announced that the players' association had rejected the team owners' final contract offer to end a week-old strike.

and pulling its own proposal off the table. Ziegler set a deadline for accepting the owners' offer for 3 P.M. Thursday, but the union, after considering the offer for about two hours, made it clear Tuesday that it could not accept a deal that

"The proposal is worse than the one received March 29," said Bob Goodenow, director of the players association. "What happens next is a good question. The season could be over. It looks very, very bleak

now. There's a handful of issues that we're concerned about. It's not

# SIDELINES

Krabbe to Race in Germany in May NEUBRANDENBURG, Germany (Reuters) - Katrin Krabbe will make her first appearance of the outdoor season at a meet in Germany next

month—the day before the sport's ruling body meets in Toronto to discuss the lifting of a four-year ban on the world sprint champion. Krabbe's manager Jos Hermens said she would run in Jena on May 28. In another development on Wednesday, the German Athletics Federation said Krabbe's trainer, Thomas Springstein, would not bave his contract renewed following the alleged tampering of urine samples by Krabbe and teammates Grit Breuer and Silke Möller. Rüdiger Nickel, head of the federation's anti-doping commission, said the contract decision was made after Springstein failed to join other German trainers

# in signing an anti-doping declaration.

Indiana Official Urges No Tyson Bail INDIANAPOLIS (AP) - The Indiana attorney general's office on Wednesday urged the state Supreme Court to let stand lower court

decisions requiring Mike Tyson to remain in prison while he appeals his In a brief filed with the state's highest court, the attorney general's

office said the five justices should not intervene in the dispute over granting Tyson bail. Decisions on appeal bond should be made by the trial court and the state Court of Appeals, the heief said.

Tyson was sent to prison March 26 to serve a six-year term for his convictions for rape and criminal deviate conduct. He was found guilty of raping a Miss Black America beauty pageant contestant in July. Both Marion Superior Court Judge Patricia Gifford and a three-judge Court of Appeals panel turned down Tyson's request to go free on hail while he appeals, Last week, Alan M. Dershowitz, who is representing Tyson. asked the state's highest court to review those decisions.

# For the Record

Graeme Souness, 38, the Liverpool soccer manager, was in stable condition and making good progress on Wednesday after having triple bypass surgery on Monday. (Reuters)

Latvia returned to the international soccer stage for the first time in 52

years on Wednesday. losing 2-0 to Romania in a friendly match in Bucharest. Pavel Badea and Dan Petrescu scored in the fourth and 51st

mensand Pena ; Sanderson, Codo va (8), Farr (?) and Nokes. W—: son, I-0, L-Clemens, 0-1, Sv-Farr (I), HRsiontier (11, Voughn (11, 031 416 019—10 14 0 1 250 256 600—4 6 3 ell. Afvaraz (71 and Karkovice) Langston. Crim (4), Boiles (7), Lowis (8) and Porrish. W—AcCowell. T-0, L—Longston, 0-1. Sv—Alvarez (1). HRs—Chicago, Thomas (1); Colitornia, Hoves (1), Rose (1).

**Major League Standings** AMERICAN LEAGUE

Tuesday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE 828 808 188-3 188 903 89x-4

# **SCOREBOARD**

9-1. HRS—Texas, Gonzalez (11). Polmer (21. NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicope 000 220 800—4 18 8
Philiodelphia 102 800 800—3 7 2
Maddux, Siccumb 181. McErray (81 and Virtuneva, Girordi (81: Mulholland, Jones (91) and Dauton, W—Maddux, 1-a. L.—Mulholland, 0-1.5v—McElroy (11. HR—Chicago, Grace (11. Son Diego 090 000—2 5 2
Cincianati 91 129 002—4 11 0
Harris, Rodriguez 161, Clements (8). Hernondez (8) and Sontiana: Browning, Charting of and Oliver, W—Browning, 1-a. L.—Harris, (9) and Oliver, W-Browning, 1-0, L-Harris. (9) and Oliver, W.—Browning, 1-0. L.—Hartis, 3.1. 5v.—Chariton 111. HRa—Son Diego, McGriff (21) Cincinnatil, Doran (11. New York 918 909 189-2 8 5 51, Louis 346 669 20x-9 12 9 Soberhopen, Whitehurst (31. Dewey (S1. Burke (71 and Hundley, Sasser (5); Olivares, Carpenter (8), Aposto (9) and Pagmazzi, W.—Billyares, 1-0. L.—Soberhopen, 0-1. HR.—St. Leater 2016 214

**NBA Standings** 

A87 A74 A00 395 WESTERN CONFERENCE TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 33 23 28 27—103
New York 24 22 21 25—94
Laimbeer 11-19 2-2 34, Dumars 7-12 5-4 29,
LThomos 7-14 5-6 20; Jockson 12-19 2-2 24, Ewing 7-17 5-8 19, Rebounds—Detroit 29 (Rodman
121, New York 47 (Ewing 111, Assists—Detroit
25 (LThomos 91, New York 26 (Jockson 91, Affanta 22 32 21 29—194
New Jersey 21 35 19 21—97
Augman 10-17-8-9 28, Willis 11-19 2-2 24, Groham 9-18 2-2 22; Blovlock 8-16 0-9 16, Coteman
6-18 4-5 16, Addison 5-10 2-4 14, Rebounds—
Atlanto 56 (Willis 14 4, New Jersey 52 | Addison
111, Assists—Allonto 18 (Augman 51, New Jersey 24 | Bloylock, Petrovic 5).

Newmon 9-13 4-6 22, Johnson 7-12 5-7 av. Miggins 13-16 1-1 29, Cortedge 7-12 11-12 25, Williams 10-13 2-2 22, Rebounds—Charlotte 34 Williams 10-13 2-2 22, Rebounds—Charlotte 34 Grant 7-21 6-7 20, L.5mith 7-16 2-2 16; Rice 6-154-621, S.Smith 7-11 0-015. Rebi Ington 47 (Grani 111, Marmi 45 Assists—Washington 19 (Wingu 15 (S.Smith St.

Fortiend 22 25 37 25—T18
Portland 22 25 37 25—T18
Multin 13-102-330, Owens 7-189-1822: Porter
6-15 6-8 26. Ore ster 6-18 5-6 19. Rebounds—
Golden Storie 47 (Owens 11). Portland 54
(Duckworth 91. Assists—Golden Storie 15 (Owens 17).

The state of the st

LA Lokers 28 25 22 29— 85 Seattle 32 34 26 48—177 Threatt 6-19 6-7 18, Campbell 6-12 4-7 16; Johnson 6-7 6-6 18, Povion 8-12 2-2 18, Rebounds—Los Angeles 42 (Campbell 14), Seattle 57 (Kemp 12), Assists—Los Angeles 12 (Threatl 5), Seattle 26 (Povion 7).

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### ART BUCHWALD

# A Noble, Dumb Gesture

WASHINGTON — When Sec-retary of State James Baker decided to fly tourist class on commercial airlines to silence the criticism of him using military aircraft for personal business, it was a noble gesture --- and also a dumb one. No statesman of a superpower

should be required to fly in coach no matter what kind of message Secretary Baker is sending to the American tas-

Let's discuss it peint by point. Flying tourist class is a security risk. What if, by accident, Baker

are the airline food? You can't expect him to come up with any kind of peace plan for the Middle East and survive a tourist-class beef Stroganoff

at the same time. The news stories report that the secretary was very pleased with his flight. This is because it was a onetime event. Wait until the next trip when he flies coach and the lady in the adjoining seat asks for his help while she changes her baby's dia-

the worse suit, wan until the kid in the row behind him starts hitting him over the head with a Walt Disney bungee stick.

According to the secretary's spokesperson, while flying in coach the secretary received notes from other passengers on U.S. foreign

h's oreny hard to have a coherent policy when everyone on the plane is giving him advice on what

### France Pays \$327,000 For Ravel's 'Bolero'

Agence France-Presse

PARIS - The French state purchased the manuscript of Maurice Ravel's "Bolero" on Wednesday for 1.8 million frames (\$327,000). The state purchased the 31-page manuscript, of one of the world's most performed works of classical music, by oreemption at an auction. Under the system, the state has the right to buy any item sold at a public auction at the final price

the State Department should do about the Kurds in Turkey.

"Give the money to Israel," "Get the British Army out of Northern Ireland and Don't forget to bomb Libya" were just some of the suggestions that he received. All these people mean well, but I don't want those who travel on special low-fare airline packages making foreign policy for the United States, particularly when many of them don't even know bow to fasten their safety belts.

To show the type of people Bak-er must travel with these days 1 relate this true story. I was on a flight recently from Paris to Washington when an American passenger opened the overhead compariment and his bag fell on a Japanese gentleman's head.

The Japanese passenger, who was fluent in Americao curse words, let out a stream of expletives against the American, who could have been a construction foreman on leave from the Middle East.

The American answered (in almost the same language the Japanese gentleman usedt that he was not responsible because his bag bad been placed there by someone else. The Japanese man demanded an apology. The American refused.

The other passeogers sat frozen in their seats and finally, with the persuasion of the flight attendant, both men returned to their own seats. The Japanese passenger flew the rest of the way with an ice bag on his head. Had Secretary Baker been on board be could have been accused of Japanese bashing.

The flight attendant was not too surprised at the incident because people are behaving strangely on all flights these days.

A few weeks previously she told me that an Arab sheikh demanded that she give him a manicure. She tried to explain that flight staff are forbidden to give manicures oo trans-Atlantic flights. But be insist-

She asked him why he expected her to give him a manicure, and he replied, "Because you are a woman and I am a man.

I only tell this story because if Baker had been on the same flight. the sheikh could bave demanded that Baker take his side. This is the best reason why the secretary should not fly commercial.

# Woman in the Vanguard of Jazz

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribund

N EW YORK — The Village Vanguard bas had the same telephone number for more than 50 years. Lorraine Gordoo laughs about it, but it's important to her: "We must have the only dial phones left in Manhattan. The phone company keeps trying to sell us a new system. It's not broken, I say. I ain't going to fix it. Who needs push-buttons? Some customers complain that they can't reach their answering machines. I say: "Honey, if you want to call your machine, go to the pizza parlor next door. This is a jazz club."

With illegal utility hookups, borrowed money and no cabaret license, Max Gordon turned an ex-speakeasy into one of the world's most prestigious basements. That was 1935. He died two years ago, still in charge of the Vanguard at the age of 86. Branford Marsalis described it as a "mom and pop store." Lorraine calls it a "mom store." When she decided to run it herself, Lor-

raine was not given much chance. Max's taste, instinct and ear were legendary. (The guitarist Bill Frisell said "it's like playing Carnegie Hall down bere.") But she'd joined the Newark Hot Club in her teens, was married to Aifred Lyons of Blue Note Records for seven years. She knew the culture and had confidence in her own taste. There would only be managerial modifications and a taste transfer. Explaining wby she books one year ahead now instead of four weeks, she says: Max liked to say he ran a loose ship - well, sometimes it sprang leaks."

The Vanguard started with poetry readings, then folk music, musical comedy singers, comics, finally jazz. Max booked Max-well Bodenheim, Joe Gould, Leadbelly, The Weavers, Josh White, Woody Allen, Lenny Bruce. Barbra Streisand, Judy Holiday, Mary Lou Williams, João Gilberto, Max Ka-minsky, Dizzy, Miles, Mingus, Bill Evans, Monk, Coltrane and Ornette Coleman. Big names continue to reduce their price for the

fun and prestige of it.
"Branford and Wynton Marsalis are not poor. They can afford to cut their prices once in a while," she says, "I should make as much as they do when they work 'cbeap. We figure if we break even we're ahead of the game. It's true, they could make more in other clubs, but they prefer our ambience, at least a week a year. Max called it 'vibes.' I call it 'tradition.

"This is not a glitzy joint, people with pinky rings and shiny suits do not come bere. We're not a restaurant so there are no rattling plates and other disturbances. The acoustics are wonderful, all the sight lives are good. It wasn't planned that way, it was an accident, but this is the perfect jazz club, It's like the three bears - not too big, not too small, just

She won't hire musicians she does not want to listen to, even good ones who do not reach her. The walls talk to her, they tell her this or

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Jazz club owner Gordon: "Who needs push-buttons?"

that musician would be wrong. Right somewhere else, perhaps, but not there. Certain instrumentatioo is wrong per se, electronic fusion for one. Big names are no big deal to ber. When a caller asked: "Do you have any big names this week?" she replied, "Why don't you go to Radio City Music Hall?"

Against her better judgment, she booked Harry Connick Jr. a few years ago: "People I respected kept telling me Harry was a good no player. He was young and getting started. He kept sending me his albums. I never considered him a jazz musician. He has a very fine manager, she kept insisting. Some nights he'd come down and look at all the pictures on the walls. But Max said oo and I went on

"Theo Harry got to be so big so fast it was unbelievable. He still wanted to play here. So I finally said O.K. I've got oothing against paying the rent occasionally. And maybe I was wroog about him. But we didn't add a third show, raise the prices or squeeze in more than our normal 123 seats. We also made it very clear to him that he was not going to sing. It sold out two months in advance. Our people at the door were offered hundred dollar bills. But only reservations were honored. He came and he went."

With a touch of pride, she admits: "I can get really snotty sometimes." Those who have been on the receiving end would not disagree. Passing her control at the bottom of the steep steps of 178 Seventh Avenue South can seem as metaphysical as Heaven's Gate, even if you're on the band's guest list.

"I don't care if you've been invited by God

himself. I've got the fire laws to deal with. They can close me down. I've got a jazz club to run." Her tirade's object, a shy young musician from New Jersey, mumbles his way through the long line stretching up the stairs ooto the street. Her ears deceive her. She sbouts after him: "I am not a witch!"

She's oo softie, or at least she seems forever trying to prove she's not. Her Lauren Bacall bass voice does not help her. Regulars insist that under that gruff exterior lies a beart of gold. They say it's a survival mechanism. This is no business for a softie, particularly a female. It's true that Max was something of an easy louch, but he could afford it behind his well-chomped cigar and slick track record respected by all. Basically, you've got to respect Lorraine for winning an uphill fight. The club thrives under her.

"Max didn't own a collection of Bessie

Smith 78s like I did. He wasn't a jazz scholar like me. I met him on Fire Island in 1948. 'Excuse me, Mr. Gordon,' I said. 'I know this

wonderful piano player."
"He wasn't really listening. He was more interested in me than the piano player, I had this fancy yellow latex bathing suit on. Thelonious who? he asked. He did not recognize the name: 'Well, I just happen to have a week open in September.

"I went down there that week and of course there were no customers. Max was really upset, 'Why did I listen to you?' he moaned. This guy is ruining my business."
"Shhhh!.' I said. Listen to him, Mr. Gor-

don. He's a genius. Not too long afterwards, beard Max telling everybody: Thelonious Monk is a genius.

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### PEOPLE

# Liz Back in the Movies

er last week but has scarcely been in movies in a generation, is making a feature film. Taylor will play a role written with her in mind in an independent movie called "Faithful," Liz Smith reported in her New York Newsday column. Smith said she go! the word from an agent, Morgan Masoa, of the William Morris agency, who, as it happens, played Taylor's son in "The Sandpiper" when he was 9 years old. Taylor, 60, was a star of the 1940s through '60s, but has lately been known mainly for her AIDS activism and perfume promotion. She made only two feature films in the 1980s, "The Mirror Crack'd" in 1980 and Franco Zeffirelli's unreleased "Young Toscanini" in 1987.

Satyajit Ray, the ailing film director who was given a special Academy Award last week for lifetime achievement, has won two awards in his own country for best Indian film and best direction for his latest movie. The jury of the 39th National Film Festival in New Delhi announced the awards for Ray's Bengali-language "Agantuk" (The Stranger). Ray, 70, has been hospitalized with heart problems.

After 18 years as a spokesman for New York's Bowery Savings Bank, Joe DiMaggio is about to get benched. According to a report in the New York Daily News, the Cal-ifornia parent of Bowery Savings - Home Savings of America plans to slap its own name on the New York bank and replace the Yankee Clipper with George Fen-neman, the former sidekick to neman, the former agency to Groucho Marx. Fenneman, who played straight man to Groucho on the 1950s TV quiz show "You Bet Your Life," has been Home Savings' spokesman for 17 years. Jerry Della Remiser a leading advertising Della Femina, a leading advertising man, called the move a mistake. "George Fenneman never hit in 56 consecutive games," he said.

in an unusual release for a book, the Time magazine empire is close to concluding a deal to carry excerpts from the Sam Walton autobiography in three of its magazines: Time, Fortune and Money. Having a book serialized in promi-

Example Taylor, who joined her "Cal on a Hot Tin Roof" co-star Parl Newman as an Oscar presentpublishers said, made that visibility all the more important to the book's success. When Doubleday paid about \$4 million for a book about the self-made billionaire founder of Wal-Mart, they already knew that he was critically ill with cancer. One of the terms of the contract was that Walton would not be available to promote the book because of his illness. The book, titled "Sam Walton: Made in America, My Story," is being written by John Hoey, a former report, er for Fortune, who had unusual er for Fortune, who had unusual access to the ordinarily publicity. shy billionaire. 

> Ivana Trump and a crowd of bargain hunters fled from a K mart store on Long Island after a bomi-scare, police said. Trump was busy signing her novel, "For Low! Alone," when authorities got the attention of K mart shoppers and rushed them from the store. An anonymous man had called to reanonymous man had cauch to re-port a bomb inside the store, police said. The Nassau County police said a team of bomb-snifting dogs, searched the store and found nothing Ivana Trump is becomine something of a fixture at K mart Last September, she and her former husband, Douald Trump, were spotted at a K mart in Saratoga. Pennsylvania, buying school supplies for their son.

For Richard N. Perle, the former assistant secretary of defense whose hard-line stance on Soviet U. S. relations earned him the nick name "The Prince of Darkness the Cold War is finally over. A longtime skeptic of the Soviet leads ership's commitment to reform Perle is now a private citizen engaged in an unlikely venture, help, ing to advise a former Soviet military factory that once made components for missile guidance systems about how to convert to civilian use to produce surgical instruments. Is this the same Richard Perle who has just written, "Hard, line," a novel about the Cold War?

The issues that engaged as during the Cold War seemed very immedi-ate at the point that I first started working on the book in 1987. Perle said. "It's astonishing to me how much they have changed since

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